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THE STORY OF THOMAS CRESAP, A MARYLAND PIONEER.

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In the early part of the eighteenth century, probably about the year 1717, there came to his Lordship's Province of Maryland one Thomas Cresap, a Yorkshire lad of about fifteen years of age, a typical Englishman of that yeoman class which hewed the forests and built the roads of colonial America. With no assets save health, a rudimentary education, and a passion for the acquisition and development of land, he was destined before his long life should close to play an active and sometimes an important part in that drama of the wilderness out of which arose an empire. Without many of the gifts of greatness, headstrong and frequently violent in word and deed, he none the less bulks large among the minor characters in the life of Maryland of the eighteenth century, and although some may question the value of his services to province and state, no one will deny the interest he has for us as a figure of almost unequalled picturesqueness among his contemporaries in that day of uncertainty and conflict.

None of us can resist the appeal of the pioneer, the bare

armed David who goes forth with astonishing cheerfulness, and little else, against the Goliath of the wilderness and its savage people. If the spiritual glory of the British peoples is to be found in the self-immolation of a Livingstone, and the intellectual in the humanity of the mind of Shakespeare, it is among the pioneers that we must look for the highest development of that material side of their activities, which, after all may show itself to future ages as their highest achievement. Somehow, out of the alembic of mighty endeavor, crude living, fighting and intrigue, is etherealized that unwritten epic of accomplishment which will remain as the great record of the English-speaking races when their names are a legend in the lands where now they sit enthroned.

X For the early part of the life of Thomas Cresap, we have no accessible source of information except that which is contained in the uncritical second chapter of the biography¹ of his son, Captain Michael Cresap, a defense of that maligned border warrior and hero of the Revolution by the Rev. John J. Jacob, a Methodist minister who grew to manhood in the Cresap establishment. This author, who married the widow of Michael, is concerned with Thomas Cresap only as the father of his hero, on which account he has recorded merely those parts of his life which had come to him as matters of family remembrance, and of his own acquaintance in early life with him whom the Indians called the "English Colonel." He avoids the mention of a date in this chapter as though it were a symbol of destruction, and although he tells us that Thomas Cresap was born at Skipton in Yorkshire, it is necessary to go to a deposition made by our hero in Maryland in 1732 to find that he there describes himself as "about thirty years" of age.² As far as is known, there is no other authority than Jacob for giving fifteen years as his age at the time of emigration, and even that source of information is barren as to the facts of

¹ Jacob, John J., *A Biographical Sketch of the Life of the late Captain Michael Cresap*.

² *Council Proceedings*, 1732.

his life from this period until his marriage about ten years later to a Miss Johnson, who lived apparently in Baltimore County near the spot now occupied by the town of Havre de Grace.

Shortly after the marriage here spoken of, misfortune came upon Cresap in the form of a financial stringency so severe that in order to avoid a judgment of nine pounds currency, he fled into the neighboring province of Virginia. Here, these are incidents from Jacob's slight sketch, he rented a farm from a member of the Washington family, and was so encouraged by his prospects that he shortly returned to Maryland for the purpose of moving thence his wife and what small belongings were left to him. But for once our masterful youth found himself acting a minor part in the drama of his life, and he who in later years was to become the "Maryland monster" to his neighbors in Pennsylvania, and who was to be known far and wide as an Indian fighter and regarded justly as a stumbling-block in the onward path of French empire was in this domestic interlude forced to surrender to a woman's wish. Mrs. Cresap, lately become a mother, refused to move, and the doughty Thomas must needs find means to satisfy his creditors and remain in Maryland.

The story of extreme poverty here given substantially as told by Jacob seems at variance with the fact that only a year later in 1729, Cresap bought from one Stephen Onion a tract of land called Pleasant Garden³ in the extreme north of the province. This farm, only partly cleared at the time of purchase, lay on the west or York county bank of the Susquehanna, near a place where John Wright and his son John, Quakers of that neighborhood, conducted a crude ferry, at the terminals of which early grew the thriving towns now known as Wrightsville and Columbia.⁴ In the various documents of the Pennsylvania Archives of the next seven or eight years, there occur many expressions which warrant the reader in feeling that the

³ Calvert Papers.

⁴ Bump, C. W., *Down the Historic Susquehanna*.

Pennsylvanians at least were of the opinion that Cresap was secretly aided in the purchase of this land by the Maryland government, on the condition that he hold it for his Lordship against all comers, particularly against the authorities of the northern province. It is certain that concessions⁵ in the matter of quit rent and caution money were contemplated by Lord Baltimore in favor of all who should take up land on this border under a Maryland patent. And it is also a matter of record that very soon after Cresap had settled on the most northerly tract held under a Maryland patent, he received from Annapolis commissions to act as justice of the peace and captain of militia.⁶

Whether or not these facts justify the conclusion that Cresap was a secret agent of the Maryland authorities is a matter of opinion. At any rate he went to work in a most business like fashion at the task of clearing and planting his land, and building a clap-board house to shelter himself and an increasing family. Despite his dangerous position, he seems to have built fair hopes for a rapid advance of his fortunes under the new conditions. But alas for his well laid plans! For fifty years previous to this time there had been raging a bitter war of words between the Baltimores and the Penns as to the true northern boundary of the province of Maryland, and when Cresap took up land under a Maryland patent and turned, it must be confessed, an arrogant face to the people and officers of the Pennsylvania allegiance, he focussed upon himself the hatred of more than a generation, a sullen hatred which until this time had been content to express itself without the aid of gun or cudgel.

It is not necessary to do more here than to recall the principal features of this long contest for territory between the Calverts and the Penns. In the charter given to Sir George Calvert and confirmed to his son Cæcilius by the first Charles, it was expressly stated that the northern boundary of the grant should

⁵ *Calvert Papers.*

⁶ *Pennsylvania Archives.*

be the fortieth degree north latitude. William Penn and his sons after him, desiring an outlet for their province by way of the Chesapeake, advanced a variety of curious and some very plausible claims for a southern boundary of Pennsylvania which should run anywhere from twelve to twenty miles south of the fortieth degree. The frankness and good faith of the Penns in this matter is decidedly open to question, although historians of the province which bears their name have been quick to defend them against any imputation of dishonesty or sharp practice, and indeed it would seem that some of the defamation of their characters which Maryland writers have engaged in is without foundation in recorded fact. But any one who gives careful study to the contest will agree with an unprejudiced historian⁷ who writes the following sentences:—

“Whatever may be the prevailing opinion as to the character of William Penn, it is clear that in dealing with the Catholic lord proprietor of Maryland, his Quaker principles did not cause the spirit of brotherly love to control his actions. On the contrary, after his strong desire to acquire for his province the command of a suitable water communication with the ocean had made him extremely covetous of the northwestern part of Maryland, he did not scruple to league himself with the unprincipled Duke of York, not only for the purpose of robbing Lord Baltimore of that part of his province, but even—when the Duke became King James II—for making void the Maryland charter.”

In 1732, Charles, Lord Baltimore, acting under a misapprehension as to the exact location of Cape Henlopen, signed an agreement with the sons of William Penn whereby he yielded to them all that they had been demanding since the beginning of the controversy by their father in 1681. When Charles learned of the extent of the territory which he had ignorantly and weakly given up, he refused to carry out the terms of his agreement, and the whole question eventually was carried to the High Court of Chancery for settlement. Sitting in

⁷ Mereness, N. D., *Maryland as a Proprietary Province*.

this court in 1750, Lord Hardwick decided that the agreement of 1732 should hold, and in 1763 the surveyors Mason and Dixon began to run between the two provinces the boundary line which has ever since gone by their name.

Of course there was a great deal more to the controversy than this. The Baltimores were weak when they should have been strong, and bold when a less aggressive course would have served them better. Relying often merely upon the honesty of their claim, they were outmatched by men who were keenly aware that they had to make out their case, and who regarded no shift or quibble as too small for them to use to advantage. The original point at issue was befogged with a thousand irrelevant details. The contest became involved in certain far-reaching entanglements of English and colonial politics, and a difference between two landed gentlemen in 1681 as to the division line of their estates had become in 1750 a quarrel between two commonwealths for the possession of a principality. To such an extent did a generation in the courts becloud the issue that it is difficult for the layman to keep clearly in mind the several points in contention. But "after all," as a great jurist said in a different connection, "things are what they are, and not other things," and all must agree that 40° north latitude is not 39° 45', nor is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by any process of conjuring, Philadelphia, Maryland.

This famous controversy has been chronicled definitely in a work accepted and published in 1908 by the legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania,⁸ in which appears the "History of the Boundary Dispute between the Baltimores and Penns Resulting in the Original Mason and Dixon Line," by E. B. Mathews of this Society, a monument of fair and unprejudiced historical writing. This monograph is one of the most ambitious and thorough works on any phase of Maryland history, and it has never been fully appreciated, I believe, because of its inclusion in the forbidding dress of a legislative report.

⁸ Maryland Geological Survey, Volume Seven. *Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary.*

The *Penn Breviate*, a contemporary collection of evidence in support of the northern province, is a closely printed volume of several hundred pages, and it presents an apparently flawless array of testimony in favor of the cause which it upholds. The Baltimore case must be studied in the Maryland Archives, the Calvert papers, various court records and ephemeral publications. Dr. Mathews' work has made it unnecessary for any one but the special student to study the original sources, and it has reduced even his labors to a minimum by the inclusion of a bibliography as exhaustive as it is voluminous.

Into the scene of discord caused by this contest entered Mr. Thomas Cresap when he bought the tract called Pleasant Garden and acknowledged the Proprietary of Maryland as his overlord. Cresap himself was not precisely an angel of peace; his hand was fashioned for the cudgel rather than for the olive branch, and what has since been called the "Conojacular War" revolved principally about this aggressive Yorkshireman, who desired nothing so much as to secure and hold a bit of land for himself and his children.

Almost from the beginning Cresap seems to have been in trouble with his neighbors in Pennsylvania, for in 1732 the Governor and Council receive a complaint from Samuel Blunston, a magistrate of Lancaster County, in which he alleges the Marylander to have been guilty of unprovoked ill-treatment of some friendly Indians of the neighborhood. Cresap is ordered to Annapolis^{*} and there told by his Excellency that his best policy is to live at peace with the Indians, and that as long as he conducts himself properly, he shall be protected from any insults of the Pennsylvanians. From now on for the next four years his life was to be one of continual embroilment with those of his neighbors who held the Pennsylvania allegiance. Reading the numerous depositions, warrants and letters of the period preserved in the Pennsylvania Archives, one gathers that he was looked upon by Governor Gordon and the other officials,

^{*} *Council Proceedings*, 1732.

particularly Samuel Blunston, as a blackguard of the worst type, although Governor Ogle of Maryland says in support of a contrary view that Cresap is reported to him as a "very sober and modest person." He was accused of assisting in the escape of fugitives from Pennsylvania justice, of shooting the horses of a Pennsylvanian living near him, and of other misdemeanors of a more or less serious nature, and all the efforts of the Pennsylvania officials were directed to his capture and ejection from the land which he occupied.

In spite of the ill repute which was his beyond the border, on this side of it, Cresap was regarded as a very useful person to the government, for sometime in the year 1732, or maybe earlier, he was made a justice of the peace of Baltimore County and a captain of militia. In the latter capacity he is sent under orders with a score of armed men to protect a surveyor engaged in the construction of a ferry at a place near where the Wrights had one already in active operation. On this occasion he arouses the wrath of the sheriff of Lancaster County so effectually that a short time afterwards reprisal is made in the form of a night attack upon his house.¹⁰ He is saved from surprise and capture by the active assistance of his wife, who having been stationed at a point where she could watch the river, mounted a horse and after an exciting chase reached her home in time to warn its defenders of the coming of the little army which she had discovered in the act of landing. One of the assailants, a certain Knowles Daunt, receives in the fierce scrimmage which ensues a wound from Cresap's gun from which he later died. His companions, giving up their attempt upon a house so well defended, naïvely ask Mrs. Cresap for a candle wherewith they may search for the bullet which they know to be somewhere in the wounded man's body, but that unforgiving lady, with reason, one is inclined to think, refuses this aid and adds that she does not care if the bullet is found to be in his heart. Wifely coöperation of the sort here described must have been a comfort to the factious Cresap on this and

¹⁰ *Council Proceedings, 1732; Penn. Archives.*

similar occasions of his life. For the killing of the man Daunt, Cresap stood trial in Maryland and was acquitted of the charge of murder which had been brought against him by the Pennsylvanians.

This attack and others on Cresap and his neighbors were accompanied by threats against all who continued to pay allegiance, or in other words, taxes, to Lord Baltimore. Indeed at one time the Marylanders are disturbed by the rumor that the Indians will be set upon them, but as this means of eviction was never tried, it seems probable that the threat to employ it, which had frightened them thoroughly, was engendered in great measure of rum and enthusiasm. The whole period is a vexed one, with arrests and recriminations now on one side and now on the other, the two governors making respectful representations to each other, and their officers using any but respectful means to settle a question which kept the whole countryside in a state of open war.

Again in 1735, Cresap deposes that his enemies have tried to make him prisoner on the open road,¹¹ and there appears in his sturdy sentences a genuine fear of injury to himself and destruction to his property. The Pennsylvanians seem to have been the aggressors in the greater number of the cases which are recorded, and in one instance Robert Buchanan, high sheriff of Lancaster County, seized and jailed ten or more of Lord Baltimore's tenants. On another occasion this same Buchanan seizes Jacob Loughman, and adds to the indignities which he puts upon his prisoner, by giving his wife a very severe beating for attempting to interfere with the arrest. Loughman's account of the affair furnishes us with a mild amusement and no little gratification in its outcome:

On the way to jail, says Loughman, "they were met by five Dutchmen. One of the Sherr. Gang asked the Dutch men where they were going. They making no Answer, one of the Sherrs. men struck one of the Dutchmen as they sate on Horse back another lusty Dutchman getts of (sic) his Horse said he could

¹¹ *Council Proceedings, 1735.*

not stand & see that then they immediately all got to Fighting Upon which this Depont. thought he would Assist his Countrymen & went to pick up a Stick when an Irishman Comes behind him & knocked him down with a Club where he Lay he knows not how long but the first Passage this Depont. remembers after Coming to himself was that he see the Sheriff and his Company running away Upon which his Countrymen the Dutchmen looseing their Horses got up and rode after them And in a very little time returned with the High Sheriff of Lancaster Robert Buchanan whom they told this Depont. they had catched and went directly with said Sheriff to Capt. Cresap's."

We cannot doubt that Cresap was glad to see the approach of this polyglot company of warriors, leading a discomfited prisoner and nursing their own broken heads. If a man would live and thrive on his Lordship's northern boundary in 1735, he must have a hard fist and a hard head, with the willingness to use the one and sacrifice the other in whichever cause he espoused.

Very soon after the humiliation of Buchanan recorded in the good Loughman's deposition, on November 24, 1736, to be exact, a more determined siege was laid to Cresap's house than any of those which had preceded it, and this time the success of the assailants was complete. It would be difficult to tell the story better than did the indignant victim himself as he lay in Philadelphia jail, and made a deposition which found its way into the muniment chest of Lord Baltimore, and today is preserved among the Calvert papers in the vaults of this Society. Hear an injured man tell of his wrongs in sturdy, graphic language, the simplicity of which carries conviction of the narrator's belief in the justice of his cause:

"On Wednesday the 24th November before sun Rise Samuel Smith Sheriff of Lancaster County with about Twenty four or twenty six persons Armed with Guns Pistolls & Swords Surrounded the house of me the said Cresap wch very much surprised me I being then in Bed. As soon as I Could get out of bed I Demanded of them their Business there or what they wanted, whose Answer was to me that they Came in Order to Take me & that they had got me in a Cage and would not Depart from thence until they had me Dead or Alive, unless I

would Surrender my Self a Prisoner to them. My answer was that I would not surrender myself a Prisoner to them, for that as I was in my Own House which I Thought my Castle, Neither the Laws of God or Man would Compell me to Surrender, and Therefore if they attempted to brake into my House they might Depend on my shooting some of them or using my Endeavors so to Do.

I produced some laws to make Appear to them the Ill Consequence Attending Persons breaking in or Offering so To Do or Destroy or Burn Houses, Especially Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, & of which I read some part to them, which they Did not Regard Telling me that they had the Laws of Pennsylvania to Try me by. They seized my Flat & sent some Hands in her Over the River which soon after Returned with Six or Eight and twenty men in her with Rum and Victualls. Upon the Coming of these Men, they & those who came first threatened my Life, presenting their Guns & Pistolls at me & Surrounding my House to the great Terror of me & my family Especially my wife who was very big with Child and fell in Labour with the fright. Soon after my Flat Landed with the persons afd, and that they had Surrounded the House as already mentioned, they fired in at my House & then Drew Off to a small Distance Loaded their Guns, Eat some Vitualls and Drank Rum & there continued for about Two Hours still threatening me all the Time, & Came a second time and fired a Volley and then retired again & drank more Rum. At length finding their firing Inefectual they broke into an Out House of mine and Attempted to brake into my Dwelling House, upon which I fired a Pistoll with nothing in it but powder out of my House, which made them to Retire, & then fired a Volley of Shot at the House one shot of which took the Stock of my Gun in the House and went into a Post which was before my body, and by that means preserved me from the Shot which Otherwise would probably have been the Death of me. They afterwards Retired & Charged their Guns and so Continued until Mr. Smout one of the Justices of Lancaster County Came still threatening me, with some others with him upon which Smout Desired I would Surrender myself a Prisoner or that they would burn the House Over my head, he saying that they had a Sufficient Authority from the Propry of Pensilvania & two of the Judges of the Supreme Court for so Doing. My Answer was to him that as I thought I had a good Cause on my side and the Laws of England

to protect me that I would not Surrender myself to them or words to that purpose. Whereupon soon afterwards they set my House on fire and the People Scattered about, some about Trees Stumps and other Obscure places until my House was all in a flame; upon which at the Instigation of my wife and Children who Cryed about me, Earnestly Desireing & pressing me to go out & let them go Out (my wife being then in Labour) and not perish in the flames, I Opened the Door and let them go out and presently followed them, whereupon Several Guns were fired Several of which Shotts hit me perticularly one in my shoulder, three small shott on my middle finger, and one on my right Eye brow, upon which I made Directly to my Landing, where I kept my Flat, where several persons Came upon me with Guns and Clubs and Knockt me Down, there held me and made me a Prisoner, & soon after I was seized I saw them lead one Loughlin Malone one of my Servants who was with me in my House when it was set on fire, & was by them seated by me in the Flat, and being all of a Gore of Blood I asked him if he was Shott, who replied that he was. Upon which I asked him where his wound was, who laid his hand on his Belly. Then I asked him who Shott him; whose answer was to me that he Did not know the Man's name but that it was the man I used that Day to Call the Priest. I then asked him if he could show me the Man, whose answer was to me that that was the man (whose name I knew to be David Priest) and Instantly Dyed; upon which they Carryed him out of the Flat and laid him by the Water side and then Carryed me and the Rest of us over the River to John Rosses where they kept us that night and the next Day brought us to New Town in Lancaster County, and the fryday following brought me in Irons with Michael Risner, Miles Foy and Jacob Mathias Minshaw to Philadelphia Prison. In Testimony whereof I the said Thomas Cresap hereunto set my hand and am willing to Depose to the Truth of the Facts herein."

It is necessary to fall back on Jacob's narrative here if we are to follow Cresap during the few days intervening between his capture and his imprisonment in Philadelphia jail. According to him the gruesomeness of this night of battle, pillage and murder was somewhat relieved by a trick which Cresap played on his captors in their passage of the river.

"They tied his hands behind him, and were pushing across the river with their herculean prisoner watched and guarded by a man on each side; but our old Yorkshire hero, seizing a favorably opportunity, elbowed one of his guard overboard into the river. The night being dark, the Pennites thought it was Cresap in the water, and fell upon him *randum tandum* with their poles; but poor Paddy—he was an Irishman—not pleased at all with this sport, made such lamentable cries that discovering their mistake, they hoisted him out of his cold bath."

It is permitted us to hope that this was the same Irishman who on another occasion stole up behind our friend Loughman and clubbed him into insensibility.

When the victorious Pennsylvanians reached Lancaster, they proceeded at once to shackle their prisoner, an indignity to which he submitted quietly until the work was finished, then, raising his iron bound wrists he brought them down upon the head of the smith and stretched that worthy on the ground. It was no wonder then, with the news of this and his other deeds of hardihood fresh in their recollection, that the entire population of Philadelphia turned out to see the "Maryland monster," as he was led in triumph into that city. One in the crowd asked him jocularly what he thought of Philadelphia, to whom he replied with a rather splendid bravado, "Why, this is the finest city in the Province of Maryland." There was surely a high, undaunted spirit in Thomas Cresap.

After the burning of Cresap's house, the Governor and Council petitioned ¹² the King to put an end to "This Proceeding by Fire and Sword to establish the Bounds which are now in Dispute before the high Court of Chancery." They state very strongly the case of Thomas Cresap, a Magistrate, whose house had been burned by these "outrageous People," and one of his men killed and others wounded, and they are amazed at the refusal to release the prisoner on the ground that he "had been guilty of a former Murder," a very extraordinary contention, in the opinion of the Council, in view of the fact that

¹² *Council Proceedings, 1736/37.*

some years ago when the Pennsylvanians attacked Cresap, he "in Defence of his House fired a gun, and shot the Deceased in the Leg or Thigh of which Wound he dyed; for this fact the Owner of the House was brought to his Tryal in this Province; and the late Governor of Pensilvania was so sensible of this being the Truth of the Case, that he often declared the Owner of the house ought not to be accountable for that Mans Death." The Council in view of these circumstances pray to his Majesty for his royal interposition. The King in Council on Aug. 18, 1737, orders¹³ that the two proprietaries make no more grants of land in the disputed territory, and that they do not "permit or Suffer any Tumults, Riots, or other Outrageous Disorders to be Committed on the Borders of their respective Provinces."

Both sides were well tired of the recourse to arms by this time, and the king's injunction was regarded as a good excuse for the cessation of open hostilities, although the few months following Cresap's capture saw numerous arrests, and one forced entry of a Pennsylvania jail with the consequent delivery of its Maryland prisoners. The territory remained in legal dispute for fourteen years after this, when as has been told, the Chancellor's decision of 1750 settled it for all time. The superior energy and legal assistance of the Penns unquestionably enabled them to present to the High Court the better case in a purely legal sense, but any man unaffected by the spirit of partisanship will agree with those who affirm the essential truth and justice of the Maryland claim as it was originally presented, unclouded by the technicalities of nearly a century of litigation.

It is said that the Pennsylvanians were willing to release Cresap after he had been a few weeks in custody, but we are told that the "Maryland Monster" declined his freedom until his case should have been taken into cognizance by the King.¹⁴ Accordingly, so the story runs, the Philadelphians had an unwelcome guest in their house of detention for nearly a year,

¹³ *Council Proceedings*, 1737.

¹⁴ Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap*.

when, the King having issued his order of 1737, he consented to be set free and to return to his wife and children, who had been cared for all this time by some friendly Indians in the neighborhood of his home on the Susquehanna.

Cresap's next venture bespeaks him a man of unquenchable spirit. In common with other thousands of his day he had heard dimly the yet unspoken words of Greeley—"Young man, go west." Instead of weakly complaining of his misfortunes, he gathered what utensils and stock were left to him, loaded his family upon a wagon and set out for the land beyond the Blue Ridge, where Mr. Daniel Dulany the elder, and others were succeeding in attracting settlers to lands in the Cumberland Valley, which they leased or sold on a system of easy mortgages. In addition to a valuable farm called Long Meadows which he obtained, probably in this way, from Mr. Dulany, Cresap borrowed from him 500 pounds currency and settled down in the midst of a growing population of English and German settlers, determined once more to secure for himself a home and a fortune.¹⁴

Here then in the rich Cumberland Valley, at a place on the Antietam about two miles from Hagerstown, Captain Thomas Cresap, one time magistrate in Baltimore County, built him a stone and log house over a generous spring, and looped its walls for defense against those bands of Indians, which still, in war and in peace, made that beautiful sparsely timbered valley their highroad from north to south. By entering into trade with these people, Cresap hoped to build up a thriving business in furs, and in this manner add to the income from his farming operations. But once more a perverse fate turned its back upon the advancement of his fortunes. His first consignment of pelts was sent to England in a vessel which by mischance fell in with a French frigate, and as one result of the encounter, Mr. Cresap was for a third time insolvent. He discharged his debt to Mr. Dulany in the mysterious fashion

¹⁴ Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap.*

common to bankrupts in that day and this, collected his stock and implements, once more loaded his family upon a wagon and for the third and last time turned his face toward the west. The foundations of his house on the Antietam remained in Scharf's time as the basis of a later superstructure, and the visitor to Hagerstown is motored out the Marsh Pike and shown Cresap's House or Cresap's Fort, frequently by people to whom its builder is but a name.¹⁵

This is our last sight of Cresap for a period of two or three years. We know, however, that he settled himself and his family at a place called Shawanese Old Town, an abandoned Indian village, situated on the Potomac in the present Allegany County about fifteen miles southeast of Cumberland, directly opposite Green Spring Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at that time the farthest west of any of the Maryland settlements. Here, re-naming the place Skipton after the village of his birth in England, which in its topography it somewhat resembled, he built a strongly stockaded house, and by trading, farming and cattle raising, he succeeded in acquiring, before many years had passed, a large landed estate and no small measure of that prosperity which fortune had denied him in his former ventures.

It is well to state at once that the chief personage on the western border of Maryland from 1740 until the final capture of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes in 1758 was no other than Colonel Thomas Cresap. This eminence in the perplexed affairs of the border may be attributed to two causes, the first of which was a certain aggressiveness of spirit and efficiency of mind and body which seemed inevitably to attract him to the very center of action, no matter where he might be. If in connection with these personal characteristics the strategic nature of the situation in which he now found himself is considered, the reason is clear why the Sharpe Correspondence, the Dinwiddie Papers, the Maryland Archives and other contemporary documents are found to be rich in references to this

* Scharf, J. T., *History of Western Maryland*.

venturer who could be frightened away from his western stronghold neither by the hostility of the Indians nor by the mandates and threats of the French, then in the flush of imperial extension of their territory.

If a war party of the Six Nations wished to go southward to battle with their southern enemies, their easiest path led them from New York along the eastern slope of the Laurel Hills and so through Pennsylvania into Maryland at the point occupied by Cresap, whose house on the Potomac thus became a rendezvous for them and marked a stage in their journey. Moreover if they were not in too great force, they could count on receiving food from the famous great kettle of the hospitable frontiersman, whom they designated on this account as "Big Spoon." When in later years Virginian settlers began to press into the Ohio region, following the lines of easiest travel, they found it more desirable to cross the Potomac somewhere near Cresap's house and so on to the Monongahela by the road which he had blazed in that direction than to struggle over mountain ranges beset with every difficulty known to man and beast. Therefore, whether you were a hungry Indian travelling north and south in paint and feathers, or the surveyor George Washington working to the west with rod and transit, Cresap figured largely in your calculations, and his house with its rude comforts cried "hasten" to your weary bones.

It was a motley company which gathered around the "English Colonel" in his fastness on the Potomac. In 1750 Christopher Gist writes¹⁶ that he found in Logstown, a village on the Ohio about seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, "a Parcel of reprobate Indian Traders." He found also good Indians and bad Indians, and a day or two later he came upon George Croghan and Andrew Montour, and these—the traders, Gist, the Indians, Croghan, Montour, Trent, Conrad Weiser, Washington, Braddock, Nemacolin and the Half King, each of them a distinct type in an age and place rich in types, were all known to Cresap and frequent visitors at his house. They were an

¹⁶ Gist, C., *Journal, etc.*, ed. by W. M. Darlington.

interesting group typical of the conditions which bred them, and a word or two about some of them, showing their relations with the subject of this sketch, will not be out of place in these pages.

Christopher Gist, without doubt a very worthy man, one does not altogether admire and like. Sharpe found him worse than useless in a certain exigency of the French war,¹⁷ and he was always unfriendly to Cresap, who, according to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, quarreled with him in a very bitter fashion. Says our informant in a letter to Colonel Fairfax, I "am sorry for the difference between Gist and Cresap; the former has shown me some unmannerly Affidavits sworn to in M'yl'd, and I believe Cresap is a person of hot Resentm't and great Acrimony."¹⁸ Gist, however, was a bold explorer and surveyor whose activities in opening the Ohio country to settlement must always be noted in any consideration of that interesting story of American expansion. He had that knack, which Cresap never acquired, of winning and holding the confidence of the Indians, and by reason of this and his general intrepidity he became a personage of importance in the service of Dinwiddie, under whom he held a captain's commission, although he was a Marylander by birth and breeding. His journals detailing his widespread explorations in the Ohio country are historical documents of the first value.

During one of Gist's visits to Cresap there occurred an incident which gives us a glimpse of the difficulties of life on that exposed border, and likewise shows the latter to us in one of those fits of temper which seem to have been characteristic of him. In September 1751, Gist writes to Governor Ogle,¹⁹ telling him of a late occasion when a company of Six Nation warriors resting for the night at Cresap's stockade, very unceremoniously killed a steer and several hogs belonging to their

¹⁷ Schlesinger, A. M., *Maryland's Share in the Last Intercolonial War*, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, June and Sept., 1912.

¹⁸ *Dinwiddie Correspondence*.

¹⁹ *Council Proceedings*, 1751.

host, and seized a supply of corn, flour and bread. The owner of these commodities, "being in a Passion with them threatened to Shoot among them at Night when they were Dancing a War Dance." He was dissuaded from his purpose after great difficulty, and Gist undertook to negotiate the affair, and succeeded, as the following letter from the Indians to Ogle indicates, in clearing the air for the time being:—

"Brother Tograhogan

We are sorry to find that we are under this Necessity of making this Complaint to you which has happened at a Time when we met a proper Person to be an Interpreter between us and our brother Cresap who has of late Seemed angry with us and we did not know for what and finding he did not give us Victuals so chearfully as usual our Young men went out and killed Sundry of his Hogs at which he flew into a Passion with us—there was a Proper Interpreter who told us that our Brother Tograhogan did not pay for the Victuals which—was Promised to be given us at the Treaty of Lancaster on our Travels to and from War therefore we refer you to the Treaty, and—as the White People has Killed up the Deer, Buffelos, Elks and Bears there is nothing for us to live on but what we get from the White people and having no White People on the Road from Onondago to Our Brother Cresaps house we are often very hungry and Stays three or four days to Rest ourselves and Our Young men very unruly goes into the Woods and kills Our Brother Cresap's Hogs & Sometimes Cattle. Therefore We recommend this to you in hopes you will do us Justice and Provide for us according to the Treaty, which will prevent any differences that may arise between us & your People."

There is abundant testimony in contemporary documents substantiating the accusation here made that the Province of Maryland did not observe the terms of this important treaty made by the colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia with the Six Nations in 1744. Indeed the Maryland policy throughout the French and Indian wars was notoriously selfish, but we may not enter here into the political situation which made this inevitable.

Although, as has been said, Cresap seems never to have possessed the trust and confidence of the Indians in at all the same degree as Gist and Conrad Weiser, certain individual Indians, notably the Delaware Nemacolin, were strongly attached to him and his interests. And a few years after the date of Gist's letter to Ogle we find Sharpe sending our frontiersman to the Indians as his personal representative, saying that he knows that his ambassador will be welcome because of his known friendship for their nation. On the other hand, nearly ten years before the same date, Conrad Weiser advises the Council of Maryland against sending Cresap to treat with the Six Nations, because "he is in no favour at all with them, according to what I heard they look upon him as a Man that either wants Wit or Honesty because for his ill Management last Summer in endeavoring to buy Lands of the Warriors (these were their own Words to me)." ²⁰ There is nothing from Cresap in his own defense on this point, and indeed it has been necessary throughout this study of his life to remember that although he is several times accused of sharp dealing in one matter or another, there is never any specific evidence brought forward, and there is always only one side of the story presented. Those astute diplomats of the Long House, for instance, may have had an excellent reason for not wishing to see Cresap, a reason not in the least related to any question of his personal honesty. And it may be well to note here that Conrad Weiser, who warned the Council against the employment of Cresap, was a leading citizen of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the days when that gentleman was the "Maryland Monster" to the people of the Susquehanna counties.

Weiser ²¹ was one of those most in touch with Indian affairs in the whole hinterland of the colonies. In the records of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia his name occurs impartially as interpreter and go-between in all Indian

²⁰ *Council Proceedings*, 1742.

²¹ Weiser, C. Z., *Life of Conrad Weiser*.

affairs of consequence, and this was service of a most important nature, requiring on the part of him who performed it delicacy, tact, boldness and unassailable honesty of purpose. Having left New York at an early age as the result of a historic land dispute, he removed to Pennsylvania, where he became one of the important men of that colony. At one time under strong religious conviction he entered the Adventist monastery at Ephrata, but tiring of that connection he withdrew to secular life and in so doing made for himself many life-long enemies. He was commissioned colonel in 1756, and before and after this date, he was eminently useful to the governors of four provinces in the regulation of their Indian affairs. The name he bore with the Six Nations, Taracháwagon, and the evidences of their affection for him and reliance upon his friendship is preserved in scores of the documents of that day. His memory must be honored as long as men shall retain their interest in those treaties and diplomatic exchanges between the colonists and the Six Nations, that high race of statesmen and warriors.

In 1747, George Washington, then a boy of fifteen years, made a journey into Cresap's country for the purpose of surveying Lord Fairfax's western lands.²² From his journal it is possible to gather a vivid picture of the scenes and incidents which were the daily life of a boy destined to become one of the great ones of the world, pictures all the more valuable for their quality of unconscious self-revelation. They have in them the epic spirit which shows itself in many different ways in the records of conquest and settlement of that western country. Two entries from this journal are of immediate concern to us in this narrative:—

"Monday, March 21st, 1747. We went over in a Canoe & Travell'd up Maryland side all y. Day in a Continued Rain to Collo. Cresaps right against y. Mouth of y. South Branch about 40 Miles from Polks I believe y. worst Road that ever was trod by Man or Beast."

²² *Washington's Journal*, ed. by. J. M. Toner.

High water kept the youthful surveyor at Cresap's for the next five days and on Wednesday he writes:—

"Rain'd till about two o'clock & Clear'd when we were agreeably surpris'd at y. sight of thirty odd Indians coming from War with only one Scalp. We had some Liquor with us of which we gave them Part it elevating there Spirits put them in y. Humour of Dauncing of whom we had a War Daunce there manner of Dauncing is as follows Viz, They clear a Large Circle & make a Great Fire in y. middle then seats themselves around it y. Speaker makes a grand Speech telling them in what Manner they are to Daunce after he has finished y. best Dauncer Jumps up as one awaked out of a Sleep & Runs & Jumps about y. Ring in a most comicle Manner he is followed by y. Rest then begins there Musicians to Play ye Musick is a Pot half of Water with a Deerskin Stretched over it as tight as it can & a goard with some Shott in it to Rattle & a piece of an horses Tail tied to it to make it look fine y. one keeps Rattling and y. other Drumming all y. while y. others is Dauncing."

Another character of interest who must have been often at Cresap's stockade in these days was Andrew Montour,²³ the son of Catherine Montour and an Indian of the Six Nations. The celebrated Catherine, known in border history as Madame Montour, was the daughter of a Huron woman and the Comte de Frontenac, who was charged during his governorship of Canada with "debasing the morals of the colony by propagating more than sixty half-breeds." Catherine, however, partook only of the great qualities of her father, for captured by the Senecas in the course of a raid into Canada, she married a half-breed chief of that nation and herself eventually became chieftainess of the Niagara Senecas, whom she ruled until her death in 1752. Her quarter-bred sons, John, Andrew and Henry became firm allies of the English, whom they served in war and peace in a variety of ways, sharing to some extent the fame of Joseph Brant as friends of the white man. Andrew Montour was of real value to Washington, under whom he

²³ Buell, A. C., *Sir William Johnson*.

held a captain's commission in the Fort Necessity campaign, and before this, at the Logstown Treaty, he had been most influential in securing the renewal of the ratification of the Indians to the old treaty of Lancaster.

The limits of the writer's space and of his hearer's patience forbid further detailed reference to more of these backwoods types with whom Cresap came into touch in those troublous days on the border. George Croghan,²⁴ for instance, agent of Indian affairs for Pennsylvania, the friend and helper of Sir William Johnson, was a figure of the first importance in that place and period. He was a pioneer and trader who served the whole English establishment by his influence with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Indians. The Half King,²⁵ whose name appears frequently in the records before us, was a Seneca chieftain, who by the practise of his real diplomatic gift engaged and held the Long House to the English in many a crisis. He was the friend and loyal supporter of Washington, who one day conferred upon the proud chieftain the name "Dinwiddie," and pinned on his breast a medal sent by His Excellency of Virginia.

From this digression of persons, it were well to return to a more orderly relation of the events in which Cresap was concerned in various capacities. In the year 1749, the British government chartered a group of gentlemen who had associated themselves for the purpose of exploring and settling a portion of that vast territory called, because of the name of the river which drained it, the "Ohio country." They were given a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio between the Monongahela and the Kanawha Rivers, of which number two hundred thousand were to be settled immediately. The grant was made free from quit rent or tax to the Crown on the condition that one hundred families were settled there within seven years. This was the celebrated Ohio Company,²⁶ and

²⁴ *Washington's Journal*, ed. by J. M. Toner.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Gist's Journal, etc.*, ed. by W. M. Darlington.

Thomas Lee, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, Thomas Cresap, George Mason, John Mercer, Robert Dinwiddie and others of equal eminence in Maryland and Virginia were its proprietors. They set to work immediately to carry into effect the purposes for which they were incorporated. Gist was sent on his memorable journey of exploration into the vaguely known region; a store-house, afterwards Fort Cumberland, now the second city in Maryland, was built at Wills Creek; and Cresap was ordered to mark and clear a road from this point to the spot where Redstone Creek empties into the Monongahela, the present site of Brownsville, where another trading post and store-house known as Redstone Old Fort was constructed in 1752. The threatened French War discouraged a steady settlement of the lands, but the fact that a visitor to Cresap's house at Old Town in 1754 found him away from home visiting the Company's settlers on the Ohio, is evidence that the activities of this organization were the point of the wedge that entered the wilderness and laid it open to the inrush of emigrants which occurred in the years following the Revolution. After the close of the war with France, the Ohio Company was merged with one formed in London by Thomas Walpole, called the Grand Company, but as the majority of the proprietors of the elder concern did not approve of the change a contest arose between the two which might have remained unsettled to this day save for the War of Independence, which put an end to both organizations and the private exploitation of the domain which they controlled.

It were foolish to applaud the incorporators of the Ohio Company as disinterested patriots intent on extending the bounds of the British dominions. That is not how such things are done. The westward star of empire follows the path of individual self interest, but now and then an individual builds larger than he knows, and is fortunate in being able to serve his own interests and the common weal at the same time. The adventurers of the Ohio Company were of this sort, and we cannot but feel that, land speculators as they were, they yet

had a vision of a greater eventuation in that western country than was measured by the material profits which they hoped to obtain from the enterprise.

The achievement of Cresap's life which has been remembered most universally by historians of various sorts is one which must have commended itself to him and his associates in the Ohio Company as a measure of great importance in the prosecution of their plans for the future. I mean the opening of the road, sixty miles in length, from the mouth of Wills Creek across the Laurel Mountains to the junction of Redstone Creek with the Monongahela,²⁷ a road whereby was formed a means of passage between the Potomac and the Ohio, the settled country of the eastern seaboard and the vast, as yet only dimly realized region of the west, and a road which was to become more important and more deeply saturated with historic interest with every year that passed, and finally as the National Pike to take rank among the famous highways of the world.

To Thomas Cresap and his friend, the Indian Nemacolin, falls the honor of having first blazed this trail and removed some of its most difficult obstructions, for as far as can be learned they did no more than this at the time of which we are speaking. Nemacolin seems to have had in charge the physical labor of the road-making, while Cresap acted as surveyor and overseer. This was in 1749 or 1750, and the story of that road from then until the present day forms an entrancing chapter in the history of the country's development.²⁸ Gist's Trace, Nemacolin's Path, Washington's Road, Braddock's Road, the National Pike—these are some of the names which it has borne at different times, and it is scarcely necessary to adduce more evidence than these names give of its tremendous importance in the political and economic history of the United States. If Waterloo was won on the football fields of England, the American Revolution was fought on the narrow path which Cresap and Nemacolin cleared through the wilderness, for here

²⁷ Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap*.

²⁸ Hulburt, A. B., *Historic Highways—Washington's Road*.

did Washington learn the ways of war, and here was he trained in the uses of adversity.

In this same year of 1749, the French, stirred to activity by the news of the incorporation of the Ohio Company, prepared to take possession more formally of the empire which lay between their two fastnesses on the St. Lawrence and the Gulf. They claimed as theirs by right of exploration all the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, a claim which led them as far east as the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, and which included in its scope the very territory which the Ohio Company now proposed to fill with English settlers.

Late in this year, therefore, the Governor of New France sent southward one Céleron, an officer in his military establishment, with an escort of Canadian Indians, to make claim in the name of France to all the country which lay behind the Appalachian Range from the Lakes to Louisiana. The French method of taking possession was to bury at the mouths of the principal rivers a leaden plate on which was inscribed the date and the circumstances of the claim. Céleron penetrated to the very heart of the Ohio region, burying his plates at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, the Muskingum and other streams emptying into the Ohio. He advanced to Logstown, seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, intending to proceed thence down the Ohio, but from here, his Indians having deserted him, he hastened back to Canada, where the Governor immediately determined upon the construction of a chain of forts along the route of Céleron's journey, a project which was carried out only in part before France ceased to be a factor in American politics.

In January, 1752, Dinwiddie wrote to Cresap a letter which is reproduced here in part because of its interest in several particulars relating to our story:—²⁹

"You herewith will receive the Opinion of the Council in Answer to your Letters. As to making Reprisals for the Rob-

²⁹ *Dinwiddie Correspondence.*

beries done by the French on the Ohio, it is inconsistent with the Laws of Nations, while We are in Peace with France, and your Letter is too general: if you can give a particular account of the Different Robberies, we must apply to the Governor of Canada for Redress; upon his Refusal, we may proceed in another manner.

"I shall be glad (if) Mr. Montour will determine to live in Virginia that we may hereafter have an Interpreter in our own Province on any occasion we may have to do with the Indians: and therefore I desire you will prevail with him to be at your House when the Commissioners come to go with the Goods to Loggs Town.

"I have the Success and Prosperity of the Ohio Company much at Heart, tho' I have not a Line from any concern'd since my Arrival, but this from you. . . . I shall be glad if you could furnish me with an Account of the several Nations of Indians, their names and numbers of each separate, viz: their fighting Men, Women, and Children, and your Advice how to engage them to the British Interest. . . ."

From the above letter it will be seen that the French were making plain their opposition to the schemes of the Ohio Company, and it appears from this and later letters that Dinwiddie depends very largely upon Cresap for information from the disputed territory. In March, 1754, his apprehensions, aroused by a letter from Cresap and Captain Trent,³⁰ are so great that he commissions Washington to take one hundred men and proceed immediately to the forks of the Ohio River, the place now known as Pittsburgh, and there to hasten the completion of the fort which the Ohio Company has already begun.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of this unfortunate campaign. Learning at Wills Creek that the Company's fort had fallen, Washington toiled onward for many weary days along the road which Cresap had marked out, broadening and levelling it for the passage of his guns. He met with a scouting party of the French, attacked them, killed their leader, De Jumonville, and sent back La Force and twenty-one

³⁰ *Ibid.*

prisoners. This was his only success, for two months later, he was surrounded by a small army of French and Indians under Contrecoeur and compelled to surrender and march out from behind the hastily constructed ramparts of Fort Necessity, a bitter defeat for his proud spirit. Cresap took no part in the campaign beyond hurrying to the scene of the De Jumonville engagement at Dinwiddie's order³¹ for the purpose of conducting La Force and the other prisoners to Williamsburg.

Alarmed by the fall of the Company's fort, the defeat of Washington and the continued aggressions of the French, Maryland and Virginia were at last to some degree aroused to the danger of their situation, and Sharpe, a man of military training recently come to the governorship of Maryland, was forward in preparation for an offensive campaign on the border. He realized the value of a man of Cresap's experience to his scheme,³² and from now on, this useful person is to be found in his employment as a commissary agent and scout. In October, 1754, Sharpe was appointed to the command of all the American forces, and with Dinwiddie began immediately to plan a campaign against Fort Duquesne, as the French had named the post captured the previous spring from the Ohio Company. But his plans came to naught, for he soon learned that the French at Duquesne were too strong for a successful attack upon them at that time, and he also discovered after several vexatious experiences that the colonies were slow in providing men and money necessary to the success of the expedition. He was forced for these reasons to hold his hand until the arrival of the expected assistance from England, but in the meantime he bestirred himself in strengthening the absurdly situated Fort Cumberland, in buying through Cresap a great quantity of supplies for the sustenance of its garrison, and in general in taking measures for the prosecution of a defensive war in case of the threatened invasion by the French.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Schlesinger, A. M., *Maryland's Share in the Last Intercolonial War*, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, June and Sept., 1912; Sharpe Correspondence, etc.

Deceived and cheated by former agents, the country people of western Maryland and Virginia were slow to offer for sale the needed provisions, and had it not been for Cresap's activity and his wide acquaintance on the border, the difficulties facing the Maryland governor would have been seriously increased. Cresap purchased some thousands of head of cattle, as well as salted meat and flour, and with these was made the beginning of the depot of supplies at Fort Cumberland which was of the greatest importance to the troops of Braddock in the campaign of the following year. These events occurred in the fall and early winter of 1754.

Although Cresap was very busy in Braddock's campaign of 1755, it was chiefly in the capacity of commissary under Sharpe that his activities found vent. He was brought into personal relations with Braddock, and in one instance at least that we know of, he felt the rough of that exasperated officer's tongue for being behindhand with his supplies for the troops. That contingent of the unfortunate army which took the Virginia route to the rendezvous at Fort Cumberland, crossed the Potomac a few miles below Cresap's house and encamped on or near his property. Braddock himself appears to have spent the night in the house. The extract which follows, from the journal of one of the English officers in his command, is of considerable interest to those who have followed the story of Cresap's life on the border:—

“May 8th. Ferried over the River into *Maryland*; and March'd to Mr. Jackson's, 8 Miles from Mr. Coxs's where we found a Maryland Company encamped in a fine Situation on the Banks of the *Potomack*; with clear'd ground about it; there lives Colonel Cressop, a Rattle Snake, Colonel, and a D——d Rascal; calls himself a Frontiersman, being nearest the *Ohio*; he had a summons sometime since from the French to retire from his Settlement, which they claimed as their property, but he refused it like a man of Spirit; This place is the Track of Indian Warriours, when going to War, either to the No'ward, or So'ward He hath built a little Fort round his House, and is resolved to keep his Ground. We got plenty of Provisions, &c.

The General arrived with Captains Orme and Morris, with Secretary Shirley and a Company of light Horse for his Guard, under the Command of Capt. Stewart, the General lay at the Colonels." ³³

This is not precisely a complimentary account of Colonel Cresap, but beyond saying that it bears the ear marks of a certain insular prejudice not unknown among the English officers of that army, we must pass over without attempt at extenuation the "rattlesnake Colonel" and the "damned Ras-cal," and note simply the evidence it contains of the importance of the object of these aspersions in all the affairs of the western border of the colonies. There is nothing to show a more active participation on the part of Cresap in the campaign than the continued performance of his duty as one of the chief commissaries of the expedition, but it may be assumed that he continued to make himself useful in this and other ways until the fatal day, when the army, now far distant along the road which he had first laid out, after having conquered a wilderness, was in turn conquered and utterly undone by the savage people of that wilderness.

The defeat of General Braddock threw the whole frontier into a state of alarm which did not subside even with the capture of Duquesne three years later. The western portion of the Province put everything in order for a retreat, which in the true pioneer fashion should be contested at every step. The stockade at Old Town was for a time a haven of safety to the refugees, but before long feeling that his position on the frontier was too much exposed to the forays of the enemy, Cresap made a contested retreat ³⁴ with his family to Conococheague, now known as Williamsport, Maryland, the place where the Conococheague Creek empties into the Potomac. Here he housed his family in a cabin which tradition places on the beautiful Springfield Farm, later owned by General Otho Hol-

³³ Hulburt, A. B., *Historic Highways—Braddock's Road*.

³⁴ Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap*; Sharpe Correspondence, Council Proceedings, etc.

land Williams and now a part of the Humrichouse estate. From thence he sallied forth with his sons and others of the neighborhood against the bands of Indians which for two or three years made sporadic raids into the heart of Maryland, rendering necessary the construction of Fort Frederick as a second line of defence to the Province, when in 1756 it was seen that Fort Cumberland was too far from the center of population to be of use in a defensive war.

In one of the encounters between Cresap and the Indian foe, his eldest son Thomas was killed, and in another and later one a negro in his company met a similar fate near the foot of the mountain which from this circumstance has been known to the present day as Negro Mountain. It is probable that Cresap's principal business during this year of 1756, was the waging of defensive and offensive war against the Indians. He appears to have stood his ground at Conococheague when practically the whole countryside had fled to the east of the Blue Ridge.³⁵

The French were not strong enough to make any concerted attempt on the colonies. They contented themselves with waiting at Fort Duquesne for the struggle which was coming, the struggle in which the English and the colonists united in such force that the final downfall of the French empire in America was the result. We may not go into the events of the later campaigns further than to notice one or two incidents which show that Cresap continued his activity as commissary, go-between and scout for the united forces of the colonies and the home government.

In June, 1758, Sir John St. Clair writes a letter to Sharpe³⁶ from which is extracted the passage here given:—

“ I am looking out with great Impatience for your Report of the New Road, Last Night I received a Letter from Old Cresop, in which he tells me that he had seen Lieut. Shelby and that a good road may be made in a fortnight. . . . I hope the Canteens & Kettles for Colo. Byrds Regimt. have been sent from Conogo-

³⁵ Scharf, J. T., *Hist. Western Md.*

³⁶ *Sharpe Correspondence.*

gee. I have received the Arms from it and they have sent me back the Hatchets by mistake Old Cresop looking upon them as Arms."

There is something not altogether humorous in conditions of life which lead a rational, civilized man to look upon hatchets as arms.

Once more a few years later, just before the close of the long struggle for supremacy in North America, Cresap appears in the Sharpe correspondence in a letter which at the same time that it enlightens his own private history, gives us a passing glimpse into the broader field of Maryland and intercolonial politics. Cresap has written to Sharpe in June, 1762, saying that ten Indian warriors of the Six Nations had come to his house on their way southward to battle with the Cherokees, and had asked for and obtained food from him during their three days' stay. They had told him that three hundred more would be "along this way at the time that Corn was waist high," and he thinks it unreasonable that he should be expected to bear this expense without hope of reimbursement by the Province. As he expresses it to Sharpe, he will have to "enter into them" to protect his property, for they will have provisions by "fair or foul means." He gives this warning as he does not wish to be held culpable if their resentment is directed against the Province.

Sharpe sends the letter to Amherst, and in so doing brings down a storm upon his own troubled head, for the commanding general replies in very plain language. As Maryland has done nothing for the King's service in this war, "I should Imagine," he writes, "that they would at least make Provision . . . to supply such Friendly Indians as Pass and Repass, with Common Necessaries, that they may Pursue their Intended Plan of Distressing the Enemy; but if they obstinately Refuse to lend the least Assistance towards the Security and Safety of their own People, they must be Answerable for the Consequences; for it is most Unreasonable to Imagine, that the Province of Maryland, should, in the midst of an Expensive

tho' Just and Necessary, War, Remain Idle Spectators, without giving the least Assistance, whilst the other Colonies are Exerting themselves with a becoming Spirit to Enable His Majesty to Reduce His Enemies so as to bring about a Lasting and an Honourable Peace." ³⁷

Upon the receipt of this rebuke, the Council recommends that Cresap feed the Indians, and produce his account at the next meeting of the Assembly. Sharpe suggests that as Cresap is a member of that body himself, it will be paid the more readily than if he were an outsider. Another letter ³⁸ from the disgusted "Big Spoon" nearly a year later, however, shows us that the Governor had taken a somewhat too sanguine view of the situation, for, says he,

"I find by their discourse, that as I formerly when I kept Store here, before the War, used to give them a few necessaries as they passed and repassed, and not keeping any Store now nor giving them anything now except Victuals, some evil minded Persons has informed them that I was paid for every thing I gave them, therefore they expect it, as usual. As to any hope that I can have of the Assembly paying me for any thing I give them it is but small, when they have so often refused. If I cannot be paid here, I will apply at Home (as I intend there) where I doubt not I shall have Justice."

Except that he and his neighbors stood a siege by the Indians in the stockade at Old Town,³⁹ this is the last knowledge we have of Cresap during the period of the French war, but before passing on to events of his later life, it were well to take account of another particular in which some years before this time, he had rendered valuable service to the Province of Maryland. In August, 1753, Baltimore wrote to Sharpe informing him that Virginia had run the boundary line of Fairfax's grant up to the North Fork of the Potomac. Now as the Maryland grant included all the Potomac to its farther bank,

³⁷ *Council Proceedings.*

³⁸ *Sharpe Correspondence.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

only the farther bank of the westernmost fork at its headwaters could be considered as the proper boundary of this province. It was claimed by Baltimore that the head of the South Fork of the Potomac lay farther west than that of the North Fork, and it became necessary to have this fact determined by an actual survey. Accordingly the Governor and Council of Maryland order Cresap to come to Annapolis on business that concerns the "Provincial Bounds on Potowmack," requesting him to bring, in the words of the order, "what Descriptions or other Information you may now have relative to that River and its Several Branches that further Inquiry, if necessary may be directed."

An entry in the proceedings of the Governor and Council a month or so later reads that,

"Colonel Cresap attending this Board Says that in his Opinion the South Branch of Potowmack is the longest Branch because it continues the biggest Stream as he thinks from the Mouth and runs about Sixty Miles North West further than the North Branch."

Sharpe now receives instruction from Secretary Calvert to bargain with Cresap to explore these sources and map them, and in August, 1754, he speaks of having lately received Cresap's map of the forks of the Potomac. The original of this map is now in possession of this Society, after having been used by the Province and State as indisputable evidence of their claim to the strip of land which was in dispute between Maryland and Virginia, and afterwards between Maryland and West Virginia from 1753 until 1912. Unfortunately neither Cresap's map nor the most conscientious efforts of the Maryland authorities have availed to secure this debatable land to the State, and the Supreme Court decision of 1912 in favor of West Virginia completed what has been called the "dismemberment of Maryland," begun by William Penn in 1681.

In the year 1755, Sharpe speaks of the Assembly trying to find Cresap's accounts as commissary incorrect,⁴⁰ but he shows

⁴⁰ *Sharpe Correspondence.*

clearly that there is no ground for such action, and says further that he is "apt to think that they will be glad to find him tripping if they can because he has behaved himself on all Occasions as a good Servant to the Govt." He adds that Cresap's charges for carriage were actually less than those of others, which had been paid without cavil. These words of commendation and defense are introduced here because in the period of his life which we are now approaching, that occupied by the decade preceding the Revolution, the tone of Sharpe's references to Cresap becomes decidedly less friendly, for we shall find the old hero of the border an active patriot supporting in every way the revolt of the colonies against the government of England.

In October, 1765, it is reported to the Council that between three and four hundred men are arming in Frederick Town to march to Annapolis in order to settle the dispute between the two houses of Assembly over the passage of the Stamp Act, and more circumstantially it is added that Colonel Cresap had said in passing through that place that no other means but this would serve. Sharpe communicates this information to the Lower House, which replies regretting the circumstance and expressing its sorrow at the imputation laid on one of its members, that is, Cresap, defending him from it and asking that the charge be examined. Surely the situation has changed since Sharpe a decade before found himself defending Cresap against the imputations of this very body.

The deposition of Dr. David Ross is taken by the Council in its investigation of the charge against Cresap, and transmitted by Sharpe to the Lower House. Dr. Ross said that lately when he was at Sharpsburgh a paper was handed around which had come express from Colonel Cresap, the substance of which is here given:—

"It expressed a Satisfaction of the Conduct of the Lower House, in Opposing the Stamp Act, and intimated a Reliance that they would Endeavor like the Renowned antient true Roman Senate, to Suppress any future Attempt to deprive them of

their Liberty, it also expressed, that the Signers were informed, that a very large unjust Claim in Tobacco, was made against the Public, by a Particular Gentleman in Annapolis, preventing the Payment of other just Claims, and desiring that if the said unjust and dishonourable Claim should still be insisted upon, that the Lower House would give speedy Intelligence, in order that the Signers might come down, and cause Justice to take Place. . . . it was then said, by some of the Company, that it was one of the Old Colonels Schemes, by whom he understood Colo. Cresap to be meant."

In passing it may be remarked that the conviction forces itself upon us that Cresap was combining a patriotic protest against the Stamp Act with a plan for the collection of his own just and long overdue debts. In communicating Dr. Ross's deposition to the Lower House, Sharpe declares his belief that Cresap was the author of the paper mentioned therein, and asserts that by a proper examination of certain inhabitants of Frederick County, they can "discover how far Colo. Cresap has been instrumental in promoting Measures that have a Tendency to disturb the Public Peace, and to deprive the several Branches of the Legislature of that Freedom of Debating and Judging, which is essential to the Constitution."

There is not much more that can be said of the remaining years of the life of Thomas Cresap. His name appears during the Revolution in various records of the Council of Safety; he is prominent as a justice of the peace; he has a lawsuit or two; he is concerned as long as he lives in the development of the west, and lends his support to various schemes for the opening of a land or water route in that direction by way of the Potomac;⁴¹ he marries a second wife at the age of eighty; he goes on a journey to Nova Scotia at the age of one hundred, and at last, a veritable patriarch, dies at Oldtown at the great age of one hundred and six years, leaving behind him a number of grand-children whose descendants are broadcast throughout this country.

⁴¹ Bacon-Foster, C., *The Patomac Route to the West*.

A much longer story might have been told of the life of Thomas Cresap, but for the purposes of this paper enough has been said. His was not a career which for its lofty virtues is held up for the emulation of men. The pioneer, by the circumstances of his life, seldom is of this sort. He is concerned with acquiring land and wringing a living from it. His are the rough virtues of strength, industry and devotion to family, and through his labors the nation enters into prosperity and peace. In proportion as he serves himself he serves his race. Cresap served himself very well indeed, and in so doing made himself one of the most valuable citizens of this province and state for a long period of time. He was a fighter, he fed the hungry, he knew not the fear of man or beast or forest, he stood fast where he planted his feet, and he helped to make this nation English instead of French, and finally to make it American wholly and for all time.

This is the story of Thomas Cresap, whom I have called a Maryland Pioneer.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 338.)

[The series of Land Notes begun in Vol. 5, p. 166, was taken from the Land Office Record, Liber A; the present and following notes are from Liber B, and Liber B 3.]

[Liber B. p. 166] Transported Ano 1634

Mr Francis Rogers, Richard Harvey, John Bryant, John Hill, Xpofer Carnoll.

16th August 1650. Thomas Copley, Esq. this day entred a demand of twenty thousand acres of land due to him over and besides what is already entred.

August 25th 1650. These presents testify that certain men's names lately delivered into the Secretary's Office by Thomas Copley Esq. were the true and proper Servants of Andrew White Esq. one of the first Adventurors into this Province, and that he had divers other Servants whose names I know not for which there is undoubtedly at least eight thousand acres of Land due to the Said Mr White and his Successors upon the first Adventure into Maryland. . . .

[Lib. B. p. 167] Major Bufkin my Love Salutes you, These are to request you to pay to Thomas Gerrard Gent nine hundred pounds weight of Tobacco and a Cow which for the Land which you are to have of me and making payment you Shall have the Pattent. yo^rs

Jo: Hallowes

March 10th 1650. Then received of Levin Bufkin nine hundred weight of Tobacco and Cash as likewise one Cow in full Satisfaction for one parcell of Land near Cedar point in Patowmeck River in Maryland containing by estimation five hundred

acres or thereabouts by me Thomas Gerrard . . . by a Note from John Hollis and now extant upon Record under his hand . . .

[Lib. B. 168] Luke Gardiner demandeth Land as due to him for the transportation of Richard Gardiner his ffather and his wife Luke's Mother deced, Richard, himself and John Gardiner his Son, Elias Beach their Man-Servant Elizabeth and Julian Gardiner their daughters and Mary Derrick in Anno 1637, And for the transportation of Luke himself and Julian his Sister after they were forced out Anno 1647 and 50 acres due to Richard Lustich, Servant to M^r Copley who married Luke Gardiner's Sister deceased who survived her Said husband.

[Lib. B. 170] March 20th 1650. The names of certain persons transported in this Province of Maryland in right of whome Giles Brent Esq claimeth Land being entred upon Record at the request of M^rs Margaret Brent his Sister and Attorney.

The names of Cap^t Giles Brent's Servants Sent in with Cap^t Winter about 14 years Since, viz^t Humphrey ffulford James Price, Thomas Williams, Thomas Rowney and W^m Snipe. Those that came in with himself about 13 years Since John Warren Devereux and Goodwyn John Robinson Richard Pinner Edward Berry. Bought by him Since he came in Richard Cotesford bought about 12 years Since W^m Perfett John Ayres Thomas Tilsley Thomas ffidler William William Cavert William Bowman Garrett ffitzwalters Phillip Garreson Xpofer Atkins Henry Topping and Cornelius about nine years Since.

These presents testifie that I ffancis Gray of Apomattox doe assign and Set over unto Luke Gardiner of Maryland All my right and title of ffive hundred acres of Land due to me in Maryland my rights formerly proved in Court as the Certificate yet extant will declare.

Witness my hand,

Witness W^m Johnson

ffancis Gray

Abraham Jenman

These presents Wittnessth that I Nicholas Bannester Doe assigne over two hundred acres of Land, which is due to me upon Records for me and my wife's transport to Bartholomew Phillips for a Valuable Satisfaction which I have already received of him as Wittness my hand this present 19th day of March 1650.

Witness W^m Asiter

The mark of
Nich^s Bannister

I Robert Holt doe assigne over all my right and title of ffour hundred acres of Land due upon Record unto George Manners to him and his heirs forever Witness my hand this 19th day of December 1650.

Wittness W^m Eltonhead.

The mark of
Robert Holt.

[Lib. B. p. 172] S^r my respects to you and yours, these as to desire you would be pleased to deliver unto Anthony Rawlins one warr^t for one hundred acres of Land due unto me as it appears upon Record under your hand, I have had a warrant for the Land before for if you please to call to mind, the warrant was for any part of Patomeck River Creek or branch for the Same Land I have herein assigned it over unto the Said Rawlins and his heirs forever as Wittness my hand this 25th of January 1650.

Richard Browne.

[Lib. B. p. 219] Know Ye that We for and in Consideracon that our Dear brother Leonard Calvert Esq our Lieutent^t General of our Province of Maryland hath at his own Charge in the year 1633 transported into our Said Province ten able men to plant and inhabit there. . . . Doe Give Grant enfeoffe and confirme unto our Said brother All that parcell of Town land lyeing nearest together about the ffort of S^t Maries, and commonly called the Governor's ffield, bounding on the West with S^t George's River, on the North with S^t Maries Bay, on the East with the Mill Creek . . . containing one hundred acres or thereabouts. And likewise All that parcell of fforrest Land . . . containing Six hundred acres of Land. And likewise one other parcell of fforrest Land . . . Containing Nine hundred

acres. . . . And likewise one other parcell of fforrest Land Containing ffifteen hundred acres or thereab^{ts}. . . . And We Doe by these presents will and appoint that the Said ffirst rented parcell of fforrest Land Shall from henceforth be one intire Mannor and be called by the name of Trinity Mannor, And Likewise that the Said Second rented parcell of Land Shall be one intire Mannor and be called by the name of St^t Gabriel's Mannor, And Likewise that the Said third rented peell of fforrest Land Shall be one entire Mannor, and be called by the name of St^t Michael's Mannor . . . To be holden of us & our heirs . . . in free and Common Socceage . . . Yeilding therefore yearly to us and our heirs at our usual receipt at the ffeast of the Nativity of our Lord for the Said parcell of Town Land twenty pound weight of good wheat, and for the Said Trinity Mannor one hundred and twenty pounds weight of like good wheat, And for the Said St^t Gabriel's Mannor one hundred and eighty pound weight of like good wheat, And for y^e S^d St^t Mich^{ls} Mann^r 300^l wt of like good wheat Given under our Great Seal of our Said Province this 30th day of August 1634.

Whereas there is due to L^t W^m Evans and Jn^o Jarbo a parcell of Land Menconed in a Patent bearing date the 5th of July 1649. It being for one hundred acres of Land More or Less, as in the Said Pattent is Expressed, which Said Land with all priviledges therein Mentioned the Said Lieut^t Evans and John Jarbo, with Consent of both Walter Pakes who is yet possessed of the Said Land doe hereby Surrender, Alienate and for Ever make over unto Ann Hammond wife of John Hammond and her four Children Mordecai, Ann, Bardnard and Daniell or which of them She Shall by Will bequeath it unto their heirs or Assigns for Ever Wittness their hands this 21th of Sept. 1653.

Teste Walter Pakes
John Hamond

Will^m Evans
John Jarbo

[Lib. B. p. 609] This Indenture made the tenth day of March 1653, Between Thomas Cornwallis of the Cross in the Province of Maryland Esq of the one part and Cornelius Can-

nedy of Putuxent River in the foresaid Province Brickmaker of the other part, Wittneseth that the Said Thomas Cornwallis for and in Consideration of Seven thousand weight of Good Sound Merchantable leafe Tobacco with Caske, to be paid unto the Said Thomas Cornwallis . . . Hath bargained, Sold assigned and Sett over, unto the Said Cornelius Cannedy All that parcell of Land lying on the South Side Putuxent River part of the Resurrection Mannor . . . Yeilding and paying Yearly unto the Said Thomas Cornwalleyes . . . three barrells of good Sound Corne Containing five bushells to each Barrell or three pound Sterling Mony at the feast of the Nativity of our Saviour . . . and in default of performance of the Said premisses, It Shall and may be Lawfull to and for the Said Thomas Cornwallis to distraine upon any Goods, Chattels, or Chattell upon the Land, or to reenter and possess him or themselves of the Said Land plantation or plantations with all houses Edifices Buildings, Impalements and Inclosures whatsoever, without any allowance for the Same as if it never had been Sold, any thing in these Indentures Contained Notwithstanding. . . .

[Lib. B. p. 640] Know all men by these presents that I Richard Preston of Putuxent in the Province of Maryland Gent have bargained and Sold unto James Gunion, Patrick Mellegin, Thomas Ager and Andrew Scott the Nexk of Land in Leonards Creek called Scotland lying and Joyning betwixt Capt. John Smith and John Fetton. . . . Witness my hand this 20th of November 1654

Ric: Preston

Test John Smith

John Sutton

These may Certifie that I Richard Preston doe assigne unto James Gunion, Patrick Mellegin, Thomas Ager & Andrew Scott all the Right Tittle and Interest of this plott belonging unto me the Said Rich: Preston Excepting that Parcell of Land which is now in the possession of Capt. John Smith, Witness my hand this 20th of November 1654.

Ric: Preston

Test John Smith

Joh Sutton

I doe hereby assigne over all my right and Title of that parcell of Land which Capt. John Smith nnow liveth on lying betwixt Scotland and John Tennis unto the Said Capt. John Smith his heires for Ever. Witness my hand this 20th of November 1654.

Test

Ric: Preston

John Sutton

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 133] Know all men by these presents that I Zephaniah Smith of Putuxent River doe hereby assigne & fully make over all my Right and Interest to a Certain parcell of Land lying in the town Neck in the County of Providence Laid out for fifteen Acres more or lesse which Land aforesaid I doe by these presents fully make over to the use and behoofe of m^r. Richard Bennett Esq Governour of Virginia as his proper Right & Interest for Ever, In witness to which I have Set my hand this 5th of december 1654.

Test John Smith

Zephaniah Smith

This Indenture made the 23th day of January in the yeare of our Lord 1653 Between Cornelius Cannadie of Putuxent in the Province of Maryland Bricklayer of the one partie and Samuel Griffin of Putuxent River in the Same Province planter on the other party. Witnesseth That the Said Cornelius . . . hath bargained assigned and Sett over . . . unto the Said Samuel Griffin his heirs and assignes for Ever a parcell of Land lying on the South side of Putuxent . . . to him the Said Samuel Griffin his heirs and Assigns for Ever, He or they Yeilding and paying yearly at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour unto the Said Cornelius Cannady his heirs or Assignes one barrell of good Sound Indian Corne Containing five bushell, And if it Shall Chance that the Said yearly Rent be behind and unpaid in part or in all, twenty days after the aforesaid feast having been Lawfully demanded, that then it Shall and may be Lawfull, for the Said Cornelius Cannadie his heirs or Assignes to distraine upon any Goods or Chattells remaining upon the Said Land, or againe to ReEnter & take possession of the Said Land. . . . In Witness whereof the

parties abovenamed have to these present Indentures Interchangeably Set their hands and Seales the day and Yeare abovewritten.

Sealed & Delivered in the

the mark of

presence of Cuthbt ffenwick

Jane ffenwick

|
|
|

Cornelius Cannadie

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 134] Michael Brooke Enters a Caveat for 200 Acres of Land lying Easterly in the hunting Creeke and Running west into the woods upon the five Cabbins now Seated according to his marked Trees.

The 7th day of April 1654

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 135] Imp^{rs} Laid out for Richard Smith of this Province Planter a parcell Land on the North Side of Patomock River adjoining to his own land formerly laid out, now laid out for one hundred Acres.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 138] Phillip Hide hath right to 200^t Acres of Land which he hath taken up and Seased on the North Side of Putuxent Joyning upon the Land of Peter Godson.

William Stevens having right to 300 Acres of Land hath the Same Granted him next Phillip Hide Except the S^d Land did belong to m^r. Eltonhead.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 163] For Henry Coxe Caveat, Five hundred Acres of Land being due to him by Assignment from Cap^t. John Bariffe is Granted to the Said John Coxe upon a place near the Cove as he Shall find out not yet possessed.

Administracon of ffancis Vandaus Estate Granted to Walter Peake.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 169] Cornelius Johnson hath Entered his right to 100 Acres of Land due to him for his Transportation into this Province. [Dec. 26, 1655.]

Henry Coxe hath Right to five hundred Acres of Land Assigned to him by Cap^t. John Barriffe, and hath Entered a Caveat thereupon, for 500 acres next to the Land taken up at

the mouth of Putuxent River by William Stevens, which was by Condition taken up by m^r. Eltonhead, but the Condition being not performed, is free to be taken up by any that have Right thereto by their Transportation.

William Durand hath entered two hundred acres for him, upon the Said Land which was formerly Claimed by m^r. Eltonhead, but laid down by the non performance of the Condition as aforesaid.

m^r. Woodman Stokeley hath entred his Rights to the Land due to him for the Transportation of Tenn persons into the Province 3 or 4 years past. And likewise hath taken up two hundred acres of Land next adjoyning to the Land where he is now seated.

m^r. John Pott hath entred his Rights to 600 acres of Land for So many Transported by him into this Province, And hath taken up four hundred thereof next adjoining to the land of the Said Pott formerly taken up and Surveyed lying near the Land of Major Billingsley.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 171] Thomas Read hath Right to 600 Acres of Land due to him for the Transportation of himself his wife and 3 Children. [Jan. 1, 1655-6.]

Jan: 1. William Dorrington hath right to one hundred acres for himself.

M^r. Richard Preston hath Right to 1000 Acres, three hundred acres upon the land taken up by m^r. Eltonhead the upper end and the rest upwards.

Jan: 3. 1655-6

John Norton hath Rights to two hundred acres of Land for transportation of himself and his wife into this Province.

John Grammer hath right to one hundred acres of Land for the Transportation of W^m Acres into this Province.

Jan: 9, 1655

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 173] James Berry hath right to land for the transportation of himself, Elizabeth his wife, William

Berry, Roger Berry, Martha Berry, Thomas Skillinton, William Harbett, John Morth, John Sourtree, Mary Long, Elizabeth Howell, Garrett Comberton, William Burr, in this Province of Maryland.

Thomas Seamer hath Entred one hundred acres of land for his own transportation, which Land he hath taken up in Leonards Creeke next adjoyning unto the land of Cornelius Abram.

Robert Hensbury Claimeth 200 Acres of Land being the Remaining due to him for his right of 400 Acres, 200 being taken up by him already January the 18th, 1655.

George Bussey Claimeth 200 Acres of Land being the remaining due of 400 Acres due to him, 200 Acres being taken up by him already January the 18th, 1655.

William Turner Claimeth 400 Acres of Land, being the Remaining due of 600 Acres, 200 Acres being taken up by him already January 18th, 1655.

Henry Keene Claimeth 50 Acres of Land, being the Remaining due to him of one hundred Acres, 50 Acres being taken up by him already, Jan: 18th, 1655.

Edward Keene Claimeth one hundred acres of Land for his Transportation into this Province in feeb'y, 1653. January 18th, 1655.

Arthur Wright Claimeth one hundred acres of Land for the transportacon of William Squire into this Province March 26th, 1656.

John Bagbey Claimeth 200 Acres of Land, being the Remaining due of 400 Acres due to him, 200 Acres being taken up by him already, March 26th, 1656.

Abdeloe Martin Claimeth 200 Acres of Land for his own and his wife's transportation into this Province, he having taken none up already, March the 26th, 1656.

William Marshall enter a Caveat for 2 hundred Acres of Land for the Transportation of John Dudlesse and Margaret Brunt into this Province.

Thomas Redolphus Claimeth 100 acres of Land for his own Transportation into this Province Ap^l. the 22th, 1656.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 368.)

April 15th, 1745. Being Easter Monday the Day appointed by Law for choosing Two new Vestrymen and two new Church Wardens in order thereto came Mr. Tho^s. Worthington, Mr. Richard Dorsey, Mr. Simon Duff, Cap^t. Charles Griffith, Vestrymen, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Mr. Tho^s. Jennings, Church wardens, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Edward Rumney, Mr. Tho^s. King and John Wilmott and by a Majority elect Mr. William Roberts and Mr. Tho^s. Jennings to serve as Vestrymen of said parish in the room of Mr. Thomas Worthington and Mr. Stephen Bordley then they likewise elect Cornelius Brooksby [p. 261] and Mr. John Thompson to serve as Church wardens the ensuing year in the room of Mr. Tho^s. Jennings and Mr. George Johnson who are hereby discharged from said Office at which time Mr. William Roberts and Mr. Tho^s. Jennings being present were Quallified according to Law as Vestrymen for said Parish as also Mr. Cornelius Brooksby was Quallified as a Church warden before the Worship^{fl}. Mr. Rich^d. Dorsey and accordingly entred into their Several offices.

May 7th, 1745. At a Vestry then Held psent Captⁿ. Chas. Griffith, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Will^m. Roberts, Mr. Tho^s. Jennings, Vestrymen, and Mr. Cornelius Brooksby, Church Warden. The Rev^d. John Gordon produced to the above Vestry the following Induction: . . . [Form as on p. 365, Vol. VIII, and dated April 22nd, 1745].

And at the same time said John Gordon produced the following Certificate.

I hereby Certifie that on the first day of May, Seventeen

hundred and forty five the Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector of St. Ann's parish in Ann Arundel County came into Court (the said County Court being then Judicially sitting) and took the several Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to the Government and also repeated and Subscribed the Test and Oath of Abjuration.

Certify'd  Brice Clk.

And the said John Gordon took the Oath of a Vestryman of this parish and accordingly entered into said Office. . . . Whereupon the Vestrymen and Church Wardens Agree that Execution be forthwith Issued ag^t. David Huxton for the remaining part of his fine viz. £10 10s. Curt. money and all Costs and accordingly the Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon as Principal Vestryman Signed Instructions to Mr. Rich^d. Burdus Clk. Prov^l. Court for so Doing.

I John Gordon Do here declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book intituled The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England &c. Memorandum, That upon Sun-[p. 263] day the fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty five the aforesaid John Gordon Rector of St. Ann's Parish, in Ann Arundel County read Common Prayers in the Parish Church aforesaid both in the Forenoon and Afternoon of the same Day according to the Form and Order prescribed and Directed by the Book intituled the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church according to the use of the Church of England together with the Psalter or Psalms of David 'pointed as they are to be Sung or said in Churches and the Form or Manner of making, ordaining and consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons. And immediately after the reading the same made a Declaration of his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all the

Matters and Things contained in the Form and Words above Written.

Test John Wilmott Reg^r.

July 2^d, 1745. At a Vestry then Held present The Rev^d. John Gordon, Rector, M^r. Richard Dorsey, M^r. Simon Duff, M^r. William Roberts, M^r. Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen. Granted an Order drawn on M^r. Samuel Smith late Sher. of Ann Arundel County for Eight hundred pounds of Tob^o. payable to Thomas King or his Order being for One year's Salary as Sexton of this Parish ending May 1st, 1745.

October 1st, 1745. At a Vestry then Held present The Rev^d. John Gordon, Rector, Capt. Charles Griffith, M^r. William Roberts, M^r. Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen. And M^r. Cornelius Brooksby, Church warden.

John Wilmott Regist^r. delivered to this Vestry £10 10 s. Current money which he pursuant to the Entry fo. 287 receiv'd of M^r. Thomas Hynson Wright Sher. of Queen Ann's County. Then were presented the following accot^t.

The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish D^r.

1741 Ap^l. 3^d. To a folio Prayer Book . . . £2. 5 s. 0 d.
Err^s. Exc^d. 3^d Alex^r. Hamilton.

[p. 266] March 31st, 1746. Being Easter Monday the day appointed by Law for electing two new Vestrymen and two new Church wardens. The Inhabitants of said parish viz: The Rev^d. M^r. John Gordon, Rector, M^r. Simon Duff, M^r. John Thompson, M^r. Sam^l. Howard, M^r. Thomas King and John Wilmot and they unanimously elect Cap^t. John Carpenter and M^r. Edward Dorsey for Vestrymen to succeed M^r. Michael Macnemara and M^r. Richard Dorsey who are hereby discharged from said office.

And then they proceed to choose two new Church Wardens and they unanimously elect M^r. Jonas Green and M^r. Gamaliel Buttler for Church wardens in the room of M^r. Cornelius

Brooksby and Mr. John Thompson who are hereby discharged from said office.

April 1st, 1746. Came Capt. John Carpenter, Mr. Edward Dorsey who were yesterday chosen Vestrymen and Mr. Jonas Green who was then chosen Church warden for the ensuing year and each took the several Oaths relating to their respective offices and signed the Test and accordingly entred into their several offices. At which time was a Vestry held present the Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Capt. John Carpenter, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Vestrymen, And Mr. Jonas Green, Church Warden. . . .

Granted an Order to John Wilmott Reg^r. or his order for One Thousand pounds of Tob^o. drawn on Mr. William Thornton Sher. of Ann Arundel County for one years Sallary as Reg^r. ending the 2^d. of Feb^y. last to be signed by Reg^r. & Order of the Vestry.

June 2^d, 1746. At a Vestry then held psent, The Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Willlam Roberts, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen, And Mr. Jonas Green, Church Warden.

Whereas John Wilmott being removed to another parish this present Vestry have unanimously chosen Mr. Jonas Green to succeed the said Wilmott as Register of this parish he accordingly took the several Oaths appointed by Law and signed the Test and entered into said Office the said Wilmott hereupon being discharged thereof. . . .

July 1, 1746. At a Vestry Held in the School House Present. The Reverend Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon [p. 268] Duff, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Capt. John Carpenter, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Vestrymen. Jonas Green, Church Warden.

An order for Eight Hundred Weight of Tobacco, was granted to Mr. Thomas King, for one years Salary as Sexton of this

Parish, ending the first of May 1746. Drawn on Mr. William Thornton, Sheriff, and sign'd by order of the Vestry ☸

Jonas Green, Register.

Mr. King presented the following Account viz.

1746 May 1. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr.

To washing the Church Linen one year . . . £ 1.0..0

August 13, 1746.

At a Vestry held in the School House, Present The Reverend Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Vestrymen. Jonas Green, Church Warden.

The Reverend Mr. Gordon acquainted the Vestry that John Ross Esq^r. of the City of Annapolis had sent to him a Pall of Cloth of Gold left by his Deceased Spouse M^{rs}. Alicia Ross as a Legacy to the church of St. Ann's Parish; which Pall was by order of the Vestry lodged in the Hands of the Church wardens, for the use of the said Church and to testify their Regard to the memory of the said M^{rs}. Alicia Ross. . . .

Easter Monday, April 20, 1747.

It being a very Stormy Rainy Day, the Vestry did not meet.

Easter Tuesday, April 21, 1747.

The Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs Simon Duff, William Roberts, and Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen, and Jonas [p. 270] Green and Gamaliel Butler, Church wardens, with several others of the Parishioners, met in the Church and made Choice of Mr. Ashbury Sutton and Jonas Green to be Vestrymen in the room of Capt. Charles Griffith and Mr. Simon Duff, who are discharged from that Office.

And likewise made choice of Messieurs William Reynolds, and Samuel Soumaier, to be Church wardens in the room of Jonas Green and Gamaliel Butler, who are Discharged from that office.

The two new elected Vestrymen, and the Two Church wardens above-named were qualified according to the Act of Assembly.

The same Day a Vestry was held, Present The Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs William Roberts, Thomas Jennings, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, and Mr. William Reynolds, Church warden.

Ordered, That a Breast-Work be erected in the Chapel of this Parish, before the Clerk's seat.

At a Vestry held, July 14, 1747. Present The Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs, John Carpenter, Edward Dorsey, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Mr. Samuel Soumaier, Church warden. The Vestry Adjourns to 6 o'clock p. m.

July 14, 1747. Afternoon, The Vestry met according to [p. 271] Adjournment. . . .

Ordered, That at the same Time a Vestryman will be Chosen in the room of Mr. William Roberts, who is gone out of the Province.

And that at the same Time the Lots belonging to this Parish, and lying in Annapolis, will be Leased for Sixty-three years according to a late Act of Assembly to the Highest Bidders. . .

July 23, 1747. The Vestry met. Present, The Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs Thomas Jennings, John Carpenter, Edward Dorsey, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Vestry-[p. 272] men, Messieurs, William Reynolds, Samuel Soumaier, Church wardens. And several others of the Parishioners, who make choice of Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin, to be a Vestryman of this Parish, in the room of Mr. W^m. Roberts.

Daniel Dulany Esq. buys 3000 Weight of Tobacco, belonging to the Vestry, in the Hands of the High Sheriff at 10/ per Hundred, [see Book of Accounts, Page 19].

Daniel Dulany Esq^r. agrees with the Vestry, to take the Lot number 59, at Three Pounds Sterling per Annum for Sixty Three years, agreeable to the Act of Assembly Passed in May this present year.

Mr. Thomas King likewise agrees with the Vestry to take Half an Acre of the Lot Number 61, the westernmost part of the Lot, wheron is standing a Stone House formerly the Prison, for the same Term of years at Four Pounds, Five Shillings Sterling per Annum.

The Vestry Adjourns to the first Tuesday in August.

At a Vestry held Aug. 4, 1747. Present The Rev^d. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs Thomas Jennings, John Carpenter, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen. Mess: William Reynolds, Samuel Soumaier, Church Wardens. Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin who was Elected a Vestryman on the 23rd past, appeared, and was Qualified according to Law.

Mr. William Reynolds, agrees with the Vestry to take the [p. 273] Lot Number 60, and the remainder of Number 61, (after Mr. King's half Acre is taken off) at Four Pounds Sterling per Annum, for the Term of Sixty Three years. . . .

Jonas Green produces an Account to the Vestry for Wine, Bread, &c., for the Church, during his Church-wardenship amounting to Fifty three shillings and six-pence, Which is allow'd.

September 1, 1747. At a Vestry held in the Church The several Leases of the Lots belonging to this Parish were this Day signed by the several Parties. . . .

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 352.)

To Rev. Mr. James

Paddington, 28th April, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I doubt not your having long ere this, received my Letter by Mr. Troutbeck, as well as a subsequent one by the Post. On Saturday last, I was favoured with yours of the 21st ult. by Mr. Philips, who, I rely, has been duly careful to forward to you the Paper, about which I am both asham'd & sorry You should have had so much Trouble and Expence. The latter I entreat & insist that you would charge to me; and for the former, I trust, my Letters above-mentioned will, in some Sort, plead my Excuse.

You will see I considered the Instrument sent you by Mr. Troutbeck, as, in itself, a Mortgage, to all Intents & Purposes: indeed, I think it better than the more formal one since executed. But, I fancy, I am not much learned in the Doctrine of Mortgages; as, I own, I shou'd have thought that you have return'd Me as good in Law, as it certainly was in Justice & Equity: as being, legally, as much my Act & Deed, as those sign'd immediately by my own Hand. Should you also be of opinion, that the former one of my drawing up, by the Direction of Mr. Edwards, is a mortgage, or as good as a Mortgage, I apprehend you will not think them both necessary: unless it be, that that of yours be not, as I think it is not, a sufficient Warranty & Security for your advancing any further sums for the Support of these poor Unfortunates—nor, indeed, for all that you have already advanced. For tho' I must persist to declare that I do not owe Mrs. C. more than the sum [p. 242] I have mentioned, as, by good luck, my Papers

will prove, as well as some of her own, yet I am unwilling that You or Yours, circumstanced as all American Property is now, shou'd rely on her only for sums lent, certainly, at my Instance, if not by my express Desire. And, it is my Wish & Intention, that, whatever Reason I cannot but think I have to be offended with her, for having led you to blame Me in a Matter wherein She, at least, should have known that I did not deserve to be blamed. The Children not only shou'd not be deserted, nor you, finally, run any Risque of losing either by Them, Her, or Me. You will therefore, be so good as to consider the Matter with this View: and, if the actual Mortgage be better than that I had sent you, but insufficient, as I have supposed, to indemnify You for the farther Advancement of Monies which will be necessary (for as to any Hopes of receiving any from Maryland, I have none you cannot even, in any Way that I know of, get a Letter thither) I am willing that you shou'd keep both: only, in that Case, I believe it will be necessary by way of providing against the Contingency of your Death or mine, that you shou'd make a Memorandum on the Backs of them, that They are not for different Sums. As They now stand, this would certainly be thought to be the Case, shou'd they happen, as I trust they will not, to be settled by any others than ourselves. With regard to the Children, I hope, you will still continue your attention to them: at this Distance I cannot well take them off your Hands, as wou'd best become me, and I dare not think of removing them hither-[p. 243] wards. Are they Apprenticed out yet—and, at what Expence are they now? You must be as frugal; lest, should this unhappy Dispute continue long, or terminate soon, unfortunately, They may have run out my means of giving Them Credit. I think I ought to write to Them; &, if you think so, & will tell me how, & where to direct to them, I will.

My Sister at Blencogo has distressed me exceedingly: few as my Relations are, I have had a good deal of Trouble about them. She writes to my wife, that they have not yet paid their Rent: & with a World of complaints, seems pretty clearly to

ask, that it may be remitted to them. I hope, you will have no Hesitation in believing, that I wish to do all I ought by Her, & far more than, alas, I can: but, it certainly is very unreasonable to expect things of this sort from me now. True, my Family was sufficiently low & poor, yet, I own to you, I have often found my Pride hurt by her Marriage; &, tho' I knew not well why, with all the Tutoring I can give my Heart, it will not be brought to like the Man. I fear too that they are either lazy, or manage ill: or how shou'd they, now they are young, & have met with no Misfortunes, & He has a good Trade, be at a Loss to pay so small a Rent? I must write to Her, by this Opportunity; & not being able to give Her Pleasure, am loth to give Pain, by hinting even thus much—which she might construe into most cruel & unbrotherly Unkindness. [p. 244] I will, however, tell Her how I am circumstanced with Respect to You; and, if this should stimulate them to pay you, it wou'd be most acceptable to me, as I wish You at least, regularly, to receive the Int: of the Money. Will you be so very obliging as, frankly, to tell Me what you have heard or seen of their way of going on; and how, you think, I shou'd deport myself toward them. On the Subj't of Business, I have only farther to add a Request, that you will be so obliging as to continue to keep the Acc'ts very distinctly; as from them only I shall be enabled to settle with Mrs. C. For £57 10/— I stand indebted to you, on my own Acct. with the Int, from the Time you rec'd Her Remittance of £100. For all the Rest, I consider myself as only her Security to You.

I have little, or no News to tell you concerning my unhappy Country: the only Accts. from that Part of it where I lived, that are to be rely'd on, are that the Frenzy begins to abate a little. The People of Maryland have actually instructed their Members in Congress by no means to consent to any Measures that may finally disunite them from this Country, nor to form anyalliances &c. with any foreign Powers. Both these, it seems, are now openly avowed by the Congress. I admire the compendious Plan of your M^r. Graham, who is now, or was lately, in London. He, I am told, proposes a total exision of the

whole Race of the present Colonists, & then to set about a new Plantation from better Stocks. There, certainly, is originality [p. 245] in This; unless it may be thought, that He took the Hint from the rebellious Mess which, it seems, He is so cleverly removing from his own Plantations. I have twice put myself in the Way of being introduc'd to Him by Gentlemen who are acquainted with Him; and was mortified, that I happened twice to be disappointed. I have just glanc'd over Netherby, which the Bookseller tells me sells well. Ugbrooke Park is really clever written by a Jesuit. Soame Jennings's Book promises to make some noise: I thought to have sent it You. This has been but a poor Winter, I think, in the literary Way: I cannot at this moment recollect a Publication of capital and challenging Merit. A Vol: of Sermons by Tucker is just advertis'd: They must be good; as those of Hunter's are—fine, & flowery. There is a Talk, that Dr. Hurd, the Bp. of Litchfield, will give us a Review of Gibbons' Hist: which is highly exceptionable for the Aspersions &c. cast on the venerable Fathers. I fear, this is too good news to be true.

My Friend, Mr. Addison is just about to leave us, for the Summer. He sets off in great State, with a Pair of clever Geldings, & a Servt. He goes from hence to his Friends the Simpsons in Hampshire, & to Oxford, & Bath: &, from thence, will make a large Tour thro' this Kingdom, Ireland, & Scotland. He presses Me to meet Him at your House about November next: but Gods knows, whether it will be in my Power or not. I am afraid to leave this Curacy yet awhile, which many of your Queen's Men, whom you will allow to be [p. 246] Judges, assure Me is one of the best in the Kingdom. Did you ever know a Mr. Crowleholme of Queen's? I think Him a little Fellow of the most Wit and truest Humour, I have seen in England. Barwis & Bowerbank, & Dr. Cooper, who call'd on Me, since I began this, all desire to be remember'd to you. Mrs. B. begs her aff't Compts. to Mrs. James & the Family, may be joined to those of, my very dear Sir,

Yr. infinitely obliged & faithful Frd.

Jona'n Boucher.

The Rev^d. Mr. James
at Arthuret, near Carlisle
Cumberland

Paddington, 13th June, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I am exceedingly concerned at the Intelligence you give me of these so frequent Returns of the Gout; on which I lay the Blame that I have not again heard from you, as you obligingly gave me to expect. You are a Proof that this Disorder is not, as it has been common to consider it, either a Family Inheritance, or the Wages of Intemperance: you owe it, I doubt not, to your sedentary Profession. The common Consolation which every one has to administer to a sick Friend, is the cheap one of prescribing to Him: & I find myself tempted to recommend a Nostrum to you. My poor Wife had, for many of the best Years of her Life, been most terribly afflicted with the Rheumatism, the Cousin-German, 'tis said, of your Gout. About two Years ago her Uncle took Notice of a Recipe, in a common Pennsylvanian Almanack said to be most efficacious, in this Complaint & the Gout. She try'd it, as who, after having ran the Round of physical Prescriptions for half a score of years, to no Purpose, wou'd not try almost any thing? and its Effects were astonishing. She is still subject to Returns of it, which come like your Fits of the Gout. Her Powder of Burdock Seed is a specific; & has never yet fail'd in two or three Days Time, to give her effectual Relief. I have no other Authority, than that of the Almanac, that it is equally serviceable in the Gout, but you will not wonder if I give a Credence to it, which I have seldom given to such Things. If, urged by a Despair of any other Medicines doing you any [p. 249] Good, or any better Motive, you shou'd be tempted to adventure on this, she will send you the Directions, together with some of the Seeds, which she brought with Her, & without which, she would no more think of living, than she would without any of her necessary daily apparel. It is not improbable, moreover, that those gathered under our warmer

Suns, may have more Spirit & Power, than such as are the Growth of these less genial Climes.

I still think you should not have return'd my Note: but, as I hope there is little Likelihood of your ever being call'd on to advance more than the Land at Blencogo is worth, I rely that there can be no Danger either to you or yours of losing by your Humanity to the Unfortunate, whatever may befall me. I am glad that Mrs. C. has written to you & done me Justice: this was the least that She could do. In this, as in greater things, her Conduct has been most extraordinary: with a real Love for Virtue & Goodness, & naturally disposed to be virtuous & good, & with no contemptible Share of good Sense & Understanding, it has yet happened, & does happen, & I fear, will still happen, that, by some strange Fatality, she can be brought to be neither virtuous nor good. I never knew such a Character. Unfortunately for Her, she places no Reliance on her own Judgement; & she has ever been the Dupe of Wretches whom she ought to have despis'd. Her first *Ruiner* was a [p. 250] Fool as well as Knave: & this Man, Smallwood, thro' whose Persuasion, I am satisfied, she was urged to use me ill, & only because I was unfortunate as wholly for her sake to egregiously ill, I know she can neither regard nor Esteem.

great Man, & Commander in Chief of a Maryland Army, consisting of about 500, and, I hear, tho' it may not be true, that since my coming away, He mov'd in Convention for the Confiscation of Tory's Estates, & of mine in particular. Pray, did He, or She, remit the £40? If the former, tho' I cannot but be happy that you have got something for the poor Orphans, you must forgive my remark'g that there is a way even of doing good thro' bad motives; as well as of doing wrong with the best Intentions. I had suspected as much concerning my Sister & her Husband at Blencogo; &, accordingly before I rec'd y'r last, had written them a Letter, informing them that I was not in Circumstances nor a Situation to assist them, even if I thought they cou'd want assistances: which, considering that they were young, had something to set out

with, & He had a good Trade, & had never met with any great Misfortunes, I could not but think unlikely. Since that they have written me a perplexed Tale of some Law Suit they are threatened to be involved in, & begging my Interference. I have given them the best Advice I could think of, as well as a Letter to Mr. Brisco of Langrigg. She is a poor, helpless, complaining Creature: & I doubt the Husband is little better. [p. 251] Yet, she is my sister, & I can not bear that she shou'd want, whilst I, at least, *seem* to live in Plenty. To your other most uncommon Instances of Goodness to me then, add this also—that of tempering, if you see meet, the Harshness of my Letter to them, which insisted on their being punctual with you. You know better what they have a Right to expect from me than I do: and you know too not only what I wish to do, but what I can do: & I have only this to add, that I wou'd rather do too much, than too little, & thro' you, rather than immediately from myself.

The great News f'm America, as We ministerial Folk call it, is really important. I think I run little Risque in saying that such must be the Event of *all* their attempts in War, where the King's Commanders are not also antiministerialist & wish for ill-success, so only as that they may be screen'd from I am thinking to prepare, & publish, a series of letters had from America which tell strange Tales: not a single in the Delaware since we came away, where they Trade, & have grown rich, as well as laid in vast warlike apparatus. An honest Man, who wishes to be of no Party. Misfortune it is to be deeply interested in the Issue of this unhappy but a melancholy prospect of it. I reprobate the republican Spirit, gained the Ascendancy yonder, & never will be at Rest, till it also yet, alas! I see not [p. 252] such a Consistency of Councils & Plans for the settlement of Things—alas! sadly involved in Difficulty & Uncertainty, as to give Comfort to a Heart that cannot but want it. Yet, as much unforeseen Evil has arisen from Causes apparently very inadequate, let us hope that He who bringeth Good

out of Evil, will, in his own good Time, direct to an happy End the present Commotions. I sincerely wish you better Health, & praying to be remember'd, with my Wife, most affectionately, to all with you,

I remain

D'r S'r

Y'r infinitely obliged & faithful Fr'd

Jona'n Boucher.

Letter Boucher Jonathan to W^m. Eden, dated Paddington, June 27, 1776. 2½ pp. Public Record Office. State Papers. Domestic George III.

Mr. W^m. Eden (U. Sec. of State) forwarded this to Mr. Pownall (Secretary to Board of Trade) on 4 July following.

Eden enclosed this letter in one he wrote July 4th to Lord Dartmouth.

Paddington, the 27th June, 1776.

Sir,

I have so often prefaced my Applications to you with Apologies, which I have such frequent occasions to repeat, that I begin to think I shall be less troublesome to you by telling you my Business at once.

This, S'r, is no other than (what my Necessities again compel me to) again to solicit your good offices with my Ld. Geo: for a little farther Supply of Money; which, you may remember, Mr. Pownall, in his Note to you, as well as his Conversation with Me, gave Me Leave to hope for.

I wou'd fain flatter myself, that neither you, nor Others, will think Me unbecomingly importunate. It is not, Mr. Eden, as you may suppose, very easy for a Man, of but a tolerably liberal Turn of Mind & who has been us'd to live something like a Gentleman, with a Wife too, born, alas! to very different Prospects, all at once to learn to live on a salary—hardly earn'd—of £70, or 80 a year, even with the Advantage of all the little saving Schemes We have just learn'd or are a learning.

It is true, I claim no Merit in having acted as I did; because, I shou'd have been most base, &, of course, most miserable, had I done otherwise. Yet, when I see others, who, in America, on the Spot, were not thought to have exerted themselves, in the Cause of Government & Order, more than I did, tho' it be certain, they did what they did, more fortunately at least, rewarded with comfortable & established Pensions, I must be insensible in my Circumstances, not to wish to be put on a Footing with them. And, if I may lay any Stress on the Assurances given Me by one of these Friends, that my Services were not unknown to some of high Rank in the Church who had said, that I deserv'd to be made some Amends, I am sure, you will pardon Me for asking you, whether it may not be in your Power to serve Me more easily in this, than in any other Manner. Bold as I am to lay all my Weaknesses & my Vanities open before you, is it romantic to hope, that if I could have a Testimonial of my loyal Efforts, & of my Sufferings in Consequence thereof, from Lord Dartmouth, the Abp. of Canterbury & the Bps. of London & Bangor, you could so second them, as to obtain for Me, a little something, equal to those, whose Friendly Communications first suggested this to Me—that is £200 a year? I shall not need to tell you, how necessary it is, that the Story of these Pensions shou'd be kept Secret; nor, I persuade myself, fear the giving you offence, by treating you with a Freedom, to which I have been tempted by your own extraordinary Humanity & Goodness to Me. I owe you infinite Acknowledgements for the truly friendly Concern with which you spoke of me to the Bp. of Bangor: and, tho' it has not hitherto been successful, I beg you will believe, that I am not so weak as to reflect on you, even if that cou'd be of any Moment to you. After all, perhaps, it may be best, that you have not: since, amid this little Gleam of Hope, I cannot but cherish an Idea, that it may be more in your Power more effectually to render Me Services in America where, if it be not the most to my Inclination, it, probably, is the most for my Interest, that my Lot shou'd be cast. And if, in the Set-

tlement of Affairs there, the Church should come in for her Share in the Attention of the Negotiators, as Churchmen teach us to expect, One wou'd hope to find some opening then, in the Way of my own Profession.

I have just rented a House here, tempted by the Circumstance of its being cheaper than Lodgings, which I am obliged to furnish, which is the more immediate Cause of my present Application.

If you can, possibly, think the Idea which I have, in the other Page, ventured to suggest to you, at all feasible & practicable (& the Success of others, on grounds pretty similar, tempts me to hope it may not be quite romantic, if it be, it is but one more to be added to the wild Projects with which I have already teiz'd you) I rely on your directing Me, and, at any Rate, that you will pardon these repeated Intrusions of, Sir,

Yr. most faithful & obliged Serv't,

Jona'n Boucher.

To Secy. Pownall,

Downing Street, July 4th.

My dear Sir,

I know the Poverty of the public Purse to be very great, & therefore am extremely unwilling to trouble you with the inclosed Letter:—

The Writer is a modest & worthy Man, who on account of his Loyalty was forced by his Parishioners from one of the best Church Livings on the Continent of America; I have reason to believe that His Abilities which are good enough to be usefull are exerted here with zeal & Discretion & He already feels himself under Obligations to Ld. Geo. Germain having received some little Assistance by His Ldp's Order some Months ago. I do not pretend to urge the request He now makes for a permanent Provision, but hope to get something for Him, from some of the Bps. whom He mentions, in His own Pro-

fession. In the mean time you see that the poor Gentleman wants Bread.

I was sorry to see that the Vessel lately sent to the Southern Colonies had no instructions to look into Annapolis *en passant*: It surely w'd be both a reasonable & proper Indulgence to my Brother to direct one of the Kings Ships on the Southern Station to call in upon Him; & to give His Family that Opportunity (for they can have no other) of writing to Him.

Believe me with real Esteem & Regard My dear Sir

Very faithfully Yours,

W^m. Eden.

Endorsed 4th July, 1776/ W^m. Eden, inclosure Mr. Boucher.

The Rev'd Mr. James at Arthuret,
near Carlisle, Cumberland.

Paddington, 10th of July, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I am afraid you are still laid up with that vile Gout, or I persuade myself, I shou'd have heard from you before now. It certainly is extraordinary that you shou'd be so exceedingly tormented with it; for, to you, it cannot be the Wages of Intemperance. Let Me entreat you, if you are at all able to write, to tell Me how you are: or, if it be in your Hand, & so has disabled you, will my dear Mrs. James, whom (unfortunate unworthy as, towards you, I have been, I trust I have not offended past Forgiveness) do Me that Favour? I think, She will, when she reflects how uneasy I have been, am, & must be about You.

You must go with Me to yonder hot Country I have left—it is favourable to Arthrities: I suppose, all Countrys where you have warm Suns, & clear Skys are so, And, if you have not again been singular, & resisted the Influence of what I am told, are the prevailing opinions around you, you must be a

Bit of a Whig; & so perhaps, the Heats, in other Respects, may be less intolerable to you;

Our Tories here are all in high spirits, & flush'd with Hope, by this repeated good News from Quebec: some of our Refugees have even gone back again upon the Strength of it. So dreadfully, to be sure, as the Run has been in the other Way, One must cherish the first Gleams of Sunshine; but, there is a deal to do yet. I do not mean, as to conquering them; of that I [p. 260] never entertained a Doubt, if the Men sent out for that Purpose are but faithful to their Trust, & in Earnest (which, by the Bye, has not, I fear, been the Case hitherto) My Doubts arise from the Difficulty I think I foresee, in settling things so as that, for their own Sakes, as well as for the In'ts of Engl'd, they may become good & useful Subjects. A more important Subject has seldom, if ever, been proposed to human Enquiry. Even Philosophers might be puzzled about it: what then may We expect from the Hurry & Precipitancy of jarring & tumultuous Bodies of Men?

I am grieved to learn that poor Mr. Troutbeck has not found Reason to be pleased with his Trip to Cumberland: your Bishop's Conduct towards Him was most cavalier. But, He is a Feather's Tavern Man; & that accounts, perhaps, for things still more exceptionable, than want of Humanity to an honest Churchman.

Have you seen Soame Jenyns's "View of the internal Evidences for the Xtian Relig'n"? It is curious, tho' I think, far from deep: there are some queer & whimsical opinions, w'e, however, I believe, are not new; such as his opinion, that the Gospel has not at all intermeddled in the Matter of civil Government, & enjoined no Duty concerning it: his Opinion, perhaps, that Patriotism &c is no Gospel Virtue, is not so indefensible. On the whole, however, I shu'd imagine it wou'd do Good; as being, certainly, the formal Renunciation, of an arch Rebel, of the Errors of Infidelity. I am far from thinking so tenderly of Gibbon's Book: the best Comment I can give you of it, will be a little Hist: of the Man. He is of Cornwall,

Member for Liskeard, a Burrough there, & of a respectable Fortune: but, for the Sake of pursuing his Studies to greater Advantage, as He says, He resides chiefly in London; where, tho' you frequently see Him in the Bookseller's Shops, & Coffee Houses resorted to by literary People, yet, I think, He seems to be a sour, unsocial, & rather, a disagreeable Man. He was of Magdalen College, & I shou'd suppose, must have been there in your Time. His Conduct there was singular: at the Close of it, however, on a false Pretence, He elop'd, & for several Weeks, was missing & lost. At length, He was found, with a Romish Priest, whose Religion, being a quick Genius, He had made Shift to learn. To cure Him of this, after some unfortunate Examples in the Close of Mary's Reign, He was sent to Geneva; from whence like them, He return'd a strange jumble of Calvinism, Republicanism, & a deal of other *isms*, which in the Aggregate, make, what I have heard call'd, a *Nothingarian* both in Politics & Religion. I shou'd have told you too that, whilst at Geneva, He form'd a Connexion with the old Sinner of Ferney; from whom, probably, He learn'd the Trick of giving his Wipes at Christianity, thro' the Sides of its first Preachers, thro' the Vehicle of old History. With all this, He is timid in the highest Degree; & appears much affected at the just Reprimand given Him by Dr. Tucker in his late Act sermon; & is still more alarm'd at a Report of an answer that is said to be a prepar'g for Him by the B'p of Lichfield & Coventry.

You shou'd, too, certainly read Shebbeare's Ans'r to Price: It is a charming Piece of Blackguardism. He says, He has thrown into it the Result of forty years Study. The Book is a good Picture of Himself, that is, disagreeably, & even offensively in the Right. Yet, I own I love Him for his Abuse of the Presbyterians—sad Scoundrels, in the general, every Way. On the whole, however, with a deal more Reading, Skill, & real Ability, I incline to think it less likely to do Good, than a little Thing just come out of Westley's—also called "Observa'ns on Liberty, in Ans'r to Price." But, John is a sad Plagiarist:

His *Calm Address* was stolen from Dr. Johnson, as all that is highly rich & good in this, I more than suspect, is from old Lesley.

There are other new things, but (except'g Tucker's Sermons) all of them that I have read is a very pretty & pleasing Miscellany of Poems, entitled "*Euphrosyne, or Amusements along the Road of Life*," by a Mr. Graves, the Friend of Shenstone & Author of a useful & well written Romance, called *The Spiritual Quixot*.

A very extraordinary Paphlet, printed in Philad'a, has been reprinted here by Almon. Its Title is "*Common Sense*" &c. the real Author, Dr. Franklin, the ostensible one, a Mr. Payne, Member in Congress for New Hampshire. Its object is to persuade the People of America, at once to declare for Independency; & hav'g been published under Congressional

ever in my Life, to have read so singular a Production & so execrably wicked without seeming to shock you, Yes not quite safely say, that it is well written: it is often exceedingly otherwise: but, there is a boldness, & an originality of thinking, that, not having been much used to, will command Attention; & sometimes, a Vein of Imagination, & a Warmth of Colouring that almost atones for its silly & its wicked Reasoning. For one Reason, in particular, I cou'd wish you to read it—as, I think, it will prove to you the Truth of my Conjecture given you long since, that, with the Leaders both on This & the other Side the Atlantic, this was not a litigated Quest'n ab't Taxa'n only, or even Supremacy of this Country over America, but a downright, premeditated against the Constitution, on the very same Principles, that, but a little than a Century ago, overturn'd & destroy'd it.

I again wish you a speedy & a lasting Recovery; & am with the truest Regard, my d'r S'r y'r most faithful Fr'd & Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

THE OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

(Letters from the Executive Archives.)

His Excellency, Govr. Bradford,
Annapolis.
Private.

Senate Chamber,
5 Decr. '65.

My dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Navy, will, I learn, recommend the removal of the Naval School from Annapolis and the President will approve of it.

The reason alleged, I am told, will be the want of sufficient grounds in the present location. If the State will agree to dispose of the Govrs. house, and the adjoining grounds, I have little doubt that the school will be kept where it is.

This Institution cannot but be one, which the State will wish to retain within her limits. I respectfully suggest that you recommend to the Legislature at its coming called session to pass a law, authorizing the sale of the property. Let me know as soon as you [can], what may be done.

With great resp., yr. obt. Servt.

Reverdy Johnson.

His Ex'y A. W. Bradford,
Gov^r of Md.

My dear Governor:

The Secy. of the Navy requests me to ask you to procure authority from the Legislature to sell the Gov^t Mansion at Annapolis to the U. S. for the purposes of the Naval School. He contemplates enlarging the School and introducing additional branches of study for the Midshipmen which will render

it very desirable if not necessary to have that property. He desires me also to say that as the project is not new it is not necessary to mention his or my name in connexion with it so as to embarrass the question as it possibly might here in Congress when we must get the appropriation before the purchase can be made.

By the way as I walked past the Academy with your boy Augustus when I was last in Anapolis I asked him how he would like to join the School when it got back. He said he would like it very much. I told him he could I thought have the appointment if you would consent. If you will allow me I will ask it for him.

Did you ever appt. the Commandant of the Militia in Montgomery Co. In reply to your circular I made a recommendation. I have not heard whether the appt. has been recd. which I requested.

Yrs. truly,

M. Blair.

Govr. Swann,
Annapolis.

Senate Chamber,
16 March, '66, 4 p. m.

My dear Govr.

I am glad to tell you that the Senate have just appropriated \$50,000 to purchase the Gov^r house property and \$25,000 for other property. And \$100,000 to erect other buildings & \$2,000 to enlarge the Chapel & \$20,000 for machine shop and foundry.

Glad to be able to say these things to you, I am

truly yours,

Reverdy Johnson.

DENNIS'S ADVICE TO ADMIRAL COCKBURN.

Now Cockburn, my dear, will you just lend an ear,
And take the advice of old Dennis M'Clure,
Who long has been viewing the mischief you'r brewing,
In Chesapeake Bay, and this town to be sure.
He thinks, you'r so crazy, and can't well be asy
Since blood, rapes and plunder, have gain'd you renown,
That you cast on our city, your Bull's eyes, so pretty,
Arah! would you be plundering Baltimore Town?

Now, can't you be quiet, why kick up a riot?
Secure your Bull's head by a decent retrate;
Tell Ross a snug story, that his fame and glory
Will be after ending, before it's too late!
Nor think by your thunder, our city to plunder,
For bomb-shells we care not a single half-crown;
Tho' *here you'd take dinner* Nabocklish you sinner:
You might get your bitters in Baltimore Town.

Oh! yes, my dear honey, you want all our money;
Our banks they are rich, but be asy, my dear:
Our Baltimore lads, by the help of their dads,
Know how to defend them, and that's very clear,
Would you know a plain fact, they'r of *Irish* extract,
Not aisily curb'd by a threat, or a frown;
Tho' with Yankeys and Dutch, they are mix'd pretty much;
Free citizen soldiers of Baltimore Town.

Then we've lads from the sod, who have long felt the rod
Of oppression by England's old crazy old king;
They are now, my dear juel, preparing your gruel,
If you your neat carcass to Baltimore bring,

Tho' late from Killarny, they'll tip you no blarney,
 But out of pure love for your king and his crown
 They'll salute you jentaly, my darling, so gaily;
Arah come, my dear honey, to Baltimore Town.

I've a tight Yanky wife, that I married for life;
 And an arm full of childer, I've got, to be sure;
 My tight little sons, are preparing their guns
 To fight by the side of their father, M'Clure.
 So now, my dear Cock, you may bang at the rock,
 But the stars of the nation, can never come down,
 So burn away powder, ay! crack away lowder:
But don't be after coming to Baltimore Town.

Arah bang away, honey, in troth, it luks funny
 To see such a wasting of powder and ball;
 Then stop when you'r tired; you'll be much admired
 By old crazy George, *poor John pays for all.*
 Your *old trade down the Bay* will afford better pay,
 To hunting up nagars, send out your blood hounds,
 Besides sheep and hogs, for your Johnny Bull dogs,
Who will be after starving e'er they come to Town.

You are such an odd creature, so savage by nature;
 My juel, I can hardly let you alone;
 They tell me you'r cross since your friend, Master Ross,
Has quietly laid himself down like a stone.
 But I think I'll conclude, lest you think me too rude,
 Subscribe myself *Dennis M'Clure, of Tyrone.*
 So good-by, I must go, and see Torpedos blow
You to Balinahah from Baltimore Town.

Now Cockburn is gone I'll an end to my song,
 So fill up a glass, I will end with a toast.
 Success to the boys who, regardless of noise,
 When danger's at hand will remain at their post.

Come, fill up more liquor, success to bold *Stricker*,
To *Sterett*, to *Fowler*, *M'Donald* and *Long*;
To *Armstead* and others, to wives and to mothers,
Likewise to the girls of Baltimore Town.

[This ballad, together with five others, appears in a Chap-book of eight pages, printed in Baltimore in 1823. It was evidently written for and sung in the theatres immediately after the conclusion of the War of 1812. The copy from which this is taken is believed to be unique.]

STANSBURY FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. DETMAR STERNBERG,¹ the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland, in 1658, with his wife Renske and his son Tobias. The following record of his arrival has been preserved: "1663. I Detmoore Stairnber do assign over unto Thomas Bradley or his assigns all my right and Title of land due unto me for . . . myself who came in the year 1658, my wife Renscoe in 1658, John Dowlin in 1663. Witness my hand this 19th of November 1663, and also my son Tobias in 1658."

(Signed) Detmorus Sternberge.

(*Land Office*, Lib. 6, fol. 82.)

15 December 1663, Thomas Bradley assigns to Henry Sewall, Esq. the rights of a large number of persons, including "Datmorus Sternber, Renscoe and Tobias Sternber in 1658" (*ibid.* fol. 84). While the name Sternberg is German, it should be borne in mind that similar names frequently occur in Holland, whither many families migrated from adjacent German territory. The name "Detmoore" or, in the Latinized form "Detmorus," evidently stands for the well known Low German name Detmar. The name of the immigrant's wife "Renscoe" must stand for

"Renske," the Low German or Dutch diminutive of Catherine. Detmar Sternberg settled in Baltimore County, and was living there in 1678. He is evidently the "Dodman Sternbrough" to whom there is entered a credit of 40 lb. tobacco in the Baltimore County levy of 1678 (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 96). After this no further mention of him occurs, and no will or administration appears on record. He appears to have owned no land, and such estate as he possessed was probably settled by family arrangement. Detmar¹ and Renske Sternberg had a son:—

2. i. TOBIAS STERNBERG² or Starnborough, as the name appears on the records.
2. TOBIAS STARNBOROUGH² (Detmar¹) was brought to Maryland by his parents in 1658. He was certainly a minor at the time, since his father enters and disposes of his land rights, and he was probably quite young. 26 April 1707, Tobias Starnborough, "aged 44 years or thereabouts," deposes that when he first "went a ranging," some twelve years previously, one Daniel Welch told him that a certain tract of land was called Maiden's Choice (*Balto. Co. Resurveys*, fol. 21). This record, which would place the birth of Tobias in 1662 or 1663, can hardly be correct, since it has been shown above that he was born before 1658, and besides the latter date does not accord with the fact that his twin sons, Daniel and Thomas, were born in 1678. It is to be noted, however, that in these depositions the age of the deponent was often very perfunctorily recorded, as it did not form a material part of the evidence. A number of cases can be cited from the Chancery and other records where there is a discrepancy of at least ten years. If, in the present case, a similar error be assumed, and 54 years be read in the deposition instead of 44, the birth of Tobias would be placed in 1652 or 1653, and with this all the other data harmonize. Assuming, therefore, that Tobias was born in 1652-3, he would seem to have acquired land at the age of about 17 years, no unusual circumstance for an energetic lad at that time. 16 January 1670/1, by virtue of a warrant, dated 31 December 1670, to George Yate of Anne Arundel County for 150 acres, whereof 100 acres were assigned by the said Yate to Tobias Sternberge, a certificate of survey issued to the said Tobias for 100 acres in Balti-

more County called Poplar Neck. The patent which followed is dated 10 July 1671 (*Land Office*, Lib. 16, fol. 148). It is, of course, possible that Detmar Sternberg, who was then living, purchased the assignment from Yate in his son's name. In the Baltimore County Rent Roll, the date of survey of Poplar Neck, which lay on the south side of Bear Creek, is given as 16 January 1672, and the possessor (about 1712) was Daniel Stansbury. In 1681, Tobias Stanborrow is credited with 270 lb. tobacco due to him in the levy of Baltimore County (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 210). Tobias Starnborough was a member of the Grand Jury of Baltimore County at March Court 1683/4 (*Balto. Co.*, Lib. D., fol. 129). Under the existing law of the Province he must have been a freeholder, and ought to have been at least 25 years of age. A few years later he acquires more land. 29 June 1688, a tract of 135 acres called Huntington, on the north side of Patapsco River in Baltimore County, was surveyed for Tobias Sternbridge (*Balto. Co. Rent Roll*). This land was conveyed, 8 July 1695, by Tobias Starnborough planter, of Baltimore County, and Sarah his wife, to Richard Thompson of the same county (*Balto. Co.*, Lib. RM. No. HS, fol. 479). In 1692, Tobias Starnbarrow appears on the list of taxables for the north side of the Patapsco (*Balto Co.*, Lib. F, no. 1, fol. 227). In 1694 his residence is more precisely located. In that year the name of Tobias Starnborrow is found on the list of taxables for Patapsco Hundred, on the south side of Bear Creek (*Balto. Co.*, Lib. G, no. 1, fol. 274). 30 July 1695, a tract of 185 acres called Strife was surveyed for Tobias Sternbrow "between the branches of Back River and Gunpowder" (*Balto. Co. Rent Roll*). In this year he became a "ranger" under Capt. John Oldton (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 205), a member of the force maintained by the Province to range or patrol the outlying districts as a protection against Indians. In October 1695, Tobias Standborrow of Baltimore County has an allowance of 4200 lb. tobacco for seven months service as ranger (*Md. Arch.*, xix, 266). An allusion to his position as a ranger will be found in his deposition cited above. He died in 1709. The inventory of Tobias Starnbrough's estate was filed from Baltimore county 3 August 1709 (*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 21, fol. 175). It is recorded at Annapolis in Inventories and Accounts, Lib. 29, fol. 408, and is

signed by Robert Gorsuch as chief creditor, by Sarah Starnbrough as administratrix, and by Luke Raven "brother to ye administratrix." At July Court 1710, Sarah Starnbrough administratrix of Tobias Starnbrough filed her administration bond (dated 23 April 1709) in common form, with Wm. Farfare and John Barrett as her sureties (*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 21, fol. 254). Shortly after this the administratrix married Enoch Spinks and, at October Court 1710, citation issued to said Enoch Spinks and his wife, the administratrix of Tobias Starnbrough, to give new security for the administration of the deceased's estate (*ibid.* fol. 281). 15 July 1712, Sarah Spinks, administratrix of Tobias Standburrrough deceased, filed her account, and at August Court 1714, she gave bond to Samuel and Tabitha Stansbury, orphans of Tobias Stansbury late of Baltimore County deceased, for their filial portion of their father's estate (Baltimore County, Court Record). Daniel, the eldest son of Tobias Stansbury, and his twin brother Thomas were born in 1678, while the next child, Luke, was not born until 1689. It is possible, therefore, that the two elder sons were the offspring of a former wife, but there is no other evidence that Tobias Stansbury was married more than once, and Sarah was undoubtedly the mother of all the rest.

Tobias Starnborough² had issue:—

3. i. DANIEL STANSBURY,³ b. 1678; d. April 1763.
 4. ii. THOMAS STANSBURY, twin of Daniel, b. 1678; d. 1766.
 5. iii. LUKE STANSBURY, b. 1689; d. 1742.
 6. iv. TOBIAS STANSBURY, b. 1691; d. 1764.
 7. v. SAMUEL STANSBURY, a minor in 1714.
 - vi. TABITHA STANSBURY, a minor in 1714.
3. DANIEL STANSBURY³ (Tobias,² Detmar¹) of Baltimore County, the eldest son of his father, was born in 1678, and died in April 1763. The *Annapolis Maryland Gazette* of 7 April 1763, has this obituary: "Last week, died very suddenly in Baltimore County, Mr. Daniel Stansbury, a native of that place, in the 85th year of his age. He had eat a hearty supper the evening before he died; and has left a twin brother." The twin brother can only be Thomas, since all the other brothers are accounted for. 24 November 1713, Daniel Stansbrough executed a deed of gift to his brother Thomas Stansbrough, of Daniel's Gift, 40 acres, "being part of a tract called Strife" (Balto Co., Lib. T. R. no. A,

fol. 252). 7 November 1714, by virtue of a warrant to Daniel Starborough and Thomas Starborough, both of Baltimore County, dated 8 September 1714, to resurvey a tract in said county called "Strife," which was formerly granted to their father, Tobias Starnborough deceased, a certificate issued to said Daniel for "Strife" now laid out for 268 acres. On the same date and by virtue of the same warrant, and "whereas the said Daniel, as eldest son and heir to his father, out of his fraternal love and affection for his brother Thomas" did grant to him by deed, dated 24 Nov. 1713, 40 acres part of Strife,—a certificate of resurvey issued to said Thomas for Daniel's Gift now laid out for 127 acres (Original Certificates in Land Office). The following children of "Daniel and Elizabeth Stansbury" are entered in the register of St. Paul's, Baltimore County, with exception of William whose dates are derived from his epitaph. Daniel³ and Elizabeth Stansbury had issue.

8. i. WILLIAM STANSBURY,⁴ b. 20 Jan'y 1716; d. 3 Nov. 1788.
9. ii. RICHARDSON STANSBURY, b. 20 May 1723; d. 1797.
10. iii. RICHARD STANSBURY, b. 22 May 1725; d. 1791.
11. iv. DANIEL STANSBURY, b. 23 July 1727.
- v. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, b. 21 Oct. 1730; m., 14 Jan'y 1749/50, Aquilla Gostwick.
- vi. ANNE STANSBURY, b. 26 Dec. 1735.

4. THOMAS STANSBURY,³ (Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born in Baltimore County in 1678, being the twin of his brother Daniel, and died 4 May 1766 (St. Paul's register). His brother's deed of gift, containing proof of his affiliation has already been cited, and the Baltimore County Rent Roll shows that a tract of 268 acres, called "Stansbury," was surveyed for him, 5 April 1724, on the west side of Little Falls of Gunpowder. His will, dated 21 Feb'y 1748, confirmed 9 March 1763, and proved 4 June 1766 (Baltimore, Lib. 3, fol. 44) and the Baltimore County land records show that he acquired a very considerable landed estate. Thomas Stansbury³ and Jane (Dixon) his wife had issue (dates of birth, &c., from St. Paul's):—

12. i. JOHN STANSBURY,⁴ b. 1710; living 1785; named in his father's will as eldest son.
13. ii. THOMAS STANSBURY, b. 24 April 1714; d. 1798.
14. iii. DANIEL STANSBURY of Anne Arundel Co., d. 1770.
15. iv. DIXON STANSBURY, b. 6 Dec. 1720; d. 1805.
16. v. EDMUND STANSBURY, b. 13 Jan'y 1724; d. 22 April 1780.
- vi. JEMIMA STANSBURY, b. 19 July 1727; m., 16 Aug. 1747, Roebuck Lynch.

5. LUKE STANSBURY³ (Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born in 1689, and died in 1742. He gives his age as 44 years in 1733 (Balto. Co., Lib. H. W. S. no. 3, fol. 188), 48 in 1737 (*ib.* H. W. S. no. 4, fol. 21), and 50 in 1739 (*ibid.*, fol. 50). His will, dated 25 March 1742, was proved 7 May following (Balto., Lib. 1, fol. 345). 14 Dec. 1709, the year of his father's death, Sarah Stansbury assigns to her "son Luke Stansbury" all her right and title to a tract of 105 acres in Baltimore County called "The Lot," for which Tobias Starnborough had a certificate dated 19 June 1705, and a patent issued, 1 Nov. 1710, to Luke Stanborough, "son of the said Tobias" (*Land Office*, Lib. D. D. no. 5, fol. 634). The patent recites that Tobias Stanborough, of Baltimore County deceased, had surveyed for him, 16 June 1705, a tract of 105 acres, by virtue of an assignment for that amount from James Crooke, out of a warrant for 500 acres granted to the said Crooke 20 Dec. 1704; that Sarah Stanborough, administratrix of the said Tobias, assigned her right and title to Luke Stanborough; and that the said 105 acres is now patented to said Luke under the name of "The Lot" (*Land Office*, Lib. P. L. no. 3, fol. 263). Jane, wife of Luke Stansbury, survived her husband and died in 1759. Her will, dated 16 April 1759, was proved 9 May following (Balto., Lib. 2, fol. 304). They had issue:—

17. i. CAPT. TOBIAS STANSBURY,⁴ b. 23 March 1718/19; d. Oct. 1757.
- ii. LUKE STANSBURY, b. 26 Dec. 1735.
- iii. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. William Bond.
- iv. BETHIA STANSBURY, b. 1726; d. 10 July 1780; m., 9 Aug. 1743, Capt. John Hall of Cranberry.
- v. RUTH STANSBURY, b. 20 Jan'y 1728/9.

6. TOBIAS STANSBURY³ (Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born in 1691 and died in 1764. He gives his age, in depositions, as 42 years in 1733 (Balto. Co., Lib. H. W. S. no. 3, fol. 187), as 56 in 1746 (*ib.* Lib. H. W. S. no. 4, fol. 128), and as 60 in 1746 (*ibid.*, fol. 142, 160). In the last deposition cited, he states that he was with his "uncle Luke Raven" when he ran a certain survey &c., and the fact that he was a nephew of Luke Raven affords proof of his parentage. His will, dated 6 Jan'y 1762, was proved 7 August 1764 (Balto., Lib. 2, fol. 167). Tobias Stansbury³ and Honor (Bowen) his wife had issue (dates from St. Paul's register) as follows:—

18. i. **TOBIAS STANSBURY**⁴ of Patapsco Neck, b. 11 Feb'y 1726/7; d. 10 Dec. 1799.
 19. ii. **GEORGE STANSBURY**, b. 3 July 1732; d. 1789.
 - iii. **BOWEN STANSBURY**.
 - iv. **AVERILLA STANSBURY**, b. 9 Oct. 1723.
 - v. **HONOR STANSBURY**, m. — Gambrill.
 - vi. **SOPHIA STANSBURY**, m. — Robinson.
7. **SAMUEL STANSBURY**³ (Tobias,² Detmar¹) was, with his sister Tabitha, a minor in 1714, and their mother Sarah, who had married her second husband, Enoch Spinks, gave bond for the payment of their filial portions of their father's esate. 20 November 1719, Samuel Stansbury of Baltimore County had a certificate for 100 acres on the south side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River in Baltimore County, by virtue of a warrant issued to the said Samuel 29 Sept. 1719 (Land Office, Lib. I. L. no. A, fol. 24). This tract, under the name Long Island, was surveyed 20 Nov. 1720 (Balto. Co. Rent Roll). Samuel Stansbury's will, dated 19 April 1783, was proved 9 May following (Balto., Lib. 3, fol. 547). He leaves to his grandson Wm. Welch, after his mother's decease part of The Addition, on the south side of Towson's River.—Remainder of said tract to Solomon Stansbury.—£50 to John Ensor Stansbury, son of William Stansbury.—To my son Jasper Stansbury Colston and my daughter Ruth Stansbury Colston, £50.—To my daughter Tabitha Cross, £100.—To Delia Standifer, £50.—To Zebedee Hicks, £50.—To Solomon and Luke Stansbury, £50 each.—To Matthias Galloy and Ruth Hicks, each one shilling.—To my daughter Polly Stansbury Colston, £20.—John Ensor Stansbury executor.—Witness: Benj. Stansbury, John Talbot Risteau, William Stansbury. John Ensor Stansbury, who is appointed executor, was the son of William⁴ (Daniel,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) and the great nephew of the testator. Tabitha Cross was doubtless Samuel's daughter, but the Colstons, whom he calls his son and daughters, seem rather to have been his grandchildren. As for the other legatees, it is difficult to trace their connection with the testator, and it is probably safer to attempt no further interpretation of the will without additional information.
8. **WILLIAM STANSBURY**⁴ (Daniel,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born 20 January 1716, and died 3 November 1788 in his

73rd year (Epitaph). His father dying intestate, William, as son and heir, made provision for two of his brothers. 25 April 1763, William Stansbury of Baltimore County, planter, son and heir-at-law of Daniel Stansbury, late of said county deceased, and Elizabeth, wife of said William, convey to Richard Stansbury, son of said Daniel deceased, tract Poplar Neck, 100 acres, on Bear Creek, in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., Lib. B. U. no. L, fol. 350). Also 25 April 1763, the same parties convey to Daniel Stansbury, another son of said Daniel deceased, tract Prospect, 80 acres, on Back River, in Baltimore County (*ibid.* fol. 353). William Stansbury married, 14 Feb'y 1739/40, Elizabeth daughter of John Ensor. She was born 12 July 1721, and died 10 Sept. 1799 (Epitaph). Her father in his will, dated 10 April 1771, and proved 11 March 1773 (Balto., Lib. 3, fol. 240), leaves a bequest to his "grandson John Ensor Stansbury, son of my daughter Elizabeth Stansbury." William Stansbury⁴ and Elizabeth (Ensor) his wife had issue:—

- i. WILLIAM STANSBURY,⁵ b. 4 April 1746; d. 1826; m. Belinda — (b. 1750; d. 7 April 1830).
 20. ii. ABRAHAM STANSBURY, b. —; d. 1811.
 - iii. ISAAC STANSBURY, b. 2 July 1752; d. Oct. 1792.
 - iv. JACOB STANSBURY, b. 14 March 1755; d. 22 Feb'y 1812.
 - v. ELIJAH STANSBURY, m. 1^o, 27 Dec. 1779, Sarah Gorsuch, 2^o, 15 Nov. 1783, Elizabeth Gorsuch.
 - vi. JOHN ENSOR STANSBURY, b. 1760; d. 30 April 1841; m. 1^o, Mary — (b. 1777; d. 1800), 2^o, Ann — (b. 1783; d. 1 April 1815).
 - vii. RUTH STANSBURY, b. 28 April 1744.
 - viii. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. James Edwards.
9. RICHARDSON STANSBURY⁴ (Daniel,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) is doubtless correctly placed here, but a word of explanation is necessary. The register of St. Paul's Parish records that Richard Stansbury, son of Daniel and Elizabeth, was born 20 May 1723. A later hand has converted "Richard" into "Richardson." That the clerk who made the original entry accidentally dropped the final syllable "son," is probable enough, as it is an error specially easy to make; and the person who made the correction seems to have been well informed. Richardson Stansbury lived in Back River Neck with the other sons of Daniel. He was undoubtedly a grandson of Tobias, and a careful examination fails to find a place for him elsewhere than among the sons of

Daniel. In a deposition, made in 1773, he gives his age as 50 years (Balto. Co., A. L. No. R, 272) which agrees precisely with the record of birth in St. Paul's register. Richardson Stansbury married, 23 February 1747, Mary daughter of Isaac Raven (d. 1757) of Baltimore County, and Letitia his wife daughter of Joseph Ward (d. 1754) of Back River Neck. The will of "Richardson Stansbury of Back River Neck, in Baltimore County" is dated 30 January 1797, and was proved 22 April following (Balto., Lib. 5, fol. 507). In it he names the children given below, makes his grandson William Boswell one of his residuary legatees, and appoints his son Isaac his executor. Richardson Stansbury⁴ and Mary (Raven) his wife had issue:—

- i. JOSEPH WARD STANSBURY,⁵ b. 24 Jan'y 1749; living 1797.
- ii. ISAAC STANSBURY, executor of his father's will, 1797.
21. iii. RICHARDSON STANSBURY, of Middle River Neck, d. 1819.
- iv. DRUSILLA STANSBURY, m. Charles Pearce.
- v. SARAH STANSBURY, m. — Shaw.
- vi. DEBORAH STANSBURY.
- vii. CASSANDRA STANSBURY, b. 13 April 1761; m. — Bonfield.

10. RICHARD STANSBURY⁴ (Daniel,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born 22 May 1725, and died in 1791. He had a deed of gift, 25 April 1763, from his brother William of a tract of 100 acres in Baltimore County called Poplar Neck, and this tract was, at Richard's death, divided among his four sons by deed of partition recorded in Baltimore County. His will, dated 28 May 1791 and proved 6 October following (Balto. Lib. 5, fol. 11), names his wife Sarah and the four sons and three daughters given below. *The Maryland Journal* of 2 July 1782 has this obituary: "Died. In the prime of life, Mr. Solomon Stansbury and his two sisters, viz: Sarah and Elizabeth, son and daughters of Richard Stansbury of Patapsco Neck, a few days ago were drowned by the oversetting of a canoe in the River" &c. &c. In addition to these three, Richard Stansbury and Sarah his wife had issue:—

- i. DANIEL STANSBURY.⁵
- ii. THOMAS STANSBURY, b. 2 Sept. 1770.
22. iii. JOSIAS STANSBURY, d. 26 April 1825.
- iv. JOSHUA STANSBURY.
- v. KEZIAH STANSBURY.
- vi. TABITHA STANSBURY.
- vii. PRISCILLA STANSBURY.

11. DANIEL STANSBURY ⁴ (Daniel,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) of Patapsco Neck, Baltimore County, was born 23 July 1727, and died in October or November 1803. His father, Daniel, having died intestate, and therefore without making provision for his younger sons, his eldest brother, William, conveyed to him by deed of gift, dated 25 April 1763, a tract of 80 acres called Prospect, on Back River (Balto. Co., Lib. B. no. L, fol. 353), and 20 April 1768, Aquilla Gostwick and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to "Daniel Stansbury son of Daniel" a tract of 100 acres called Adventure (*ib.* Lib. A. L. no. A, fol. 39). In his will, dated 26 October, and proved 26 November, 1803 (Balto. Lib. 7, fol. 256), he leaves to his eldest son Daniel the tract "Adventure which I purchased of Aquilla Gorsuch" (*sic!*); to his son William, the tract Force "which I now live on"; and leaves legacies to his daughters Rebecca Bowen and Elizabeth Phipps, and to his granddaughter Averilla Bowen. The witnesses are Josias Stansbury, Joshua Stansbury, and Thomas Jones, the first two being his nephews, sons of his brother Richard. Testator's wife is not mentioned and was presumably dead. Daniel Stansbury ⁴ had issue:

- i. DANIEL STANSBURY.⁵
- ii. WILLIAM STANSBURY.⁵
- iii. REBECCA STANSBURY, m. — Bowen.
- iv. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. — Phipps.

12. JOHN STANSBURY ⁴ (Thomas,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) is named in his father's will as his eldest son. In a deposition made in 1785 he gives his age as 75 years and mentions his father Thomas Stansbury (Balto. Co., W. G. no. Y, 190). He was born, therefore, about 1710, and he probably died not many years after 1785. He married, 12 Feb'y 1734, Ann Ensor, and had issue (with perhaps others):—

- i. JANE STANSBURY,⁵ b. 26 June 1736.
- ii. JOHN STANSBURY, b. 23 Jan'y 1737/8.
- iii. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, b. 25 Feb'y 1739.

13. THOMAS STANSBURY ⁴ (Thomas,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born 24 April 1714, and died in 1798. In his will, proved 30 June 1798 and recorded in Baltimore, he names the children given below. He married, 2 March 1735, Hannah daughter of Charles Gorsuch and Sarah Coale his wife. They had issue (order of birth uncertain):

- i. CHARLES STANSBURY, b. 24 Jan'y 1736.
- ii. LUKE STANSBURY, dead in 1798, leaving a widow Catherine.
- iii. BENJAMIN STANSBURY.
- iv. JOHN DIXON STANSBURY.
- v. WILLIAM STANSBURY.
- vi. DAVID STANSBURY.
- vii. SARAH STANSBURY.
- viii. HANNAH STANSBURY, b. 20 April 1743; m. Henry Sater (b. 1745).
- ix. JANE STANSBURY, b. 14 April 1750; d. 10 June 1798; m., 14 July 1774, William Wilson (b. 1749; d. 30 March 1824).
- x. RACHEL STANSBURY, m. — Lemon.

14. DANIEL STANSBURY⁴ (Thomas,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) of Anne Arundel County was probably born about 1716-18, though this is largely conjectural, and died in December 1769. His will, dated 22 December 1769, was proved 29 January 1770 (Annapolis, Lib. 37, fol. 487) and mentions testator's wife Elizabeth and his children as given below. He married, about 1740, Elizabeth (b. 24 Dec. 1718) daughter of John Ashman (d. 1737) of Anne Arundel County and Constant his wife daughter of John Wilmot (d. 1719) of Baltimore County. Daniel Stansbury⁴ and Elizabeth (Ashman) his wife had issue (dates from St. Margaret's, A. A. Co.):

- 23. i. EZEKIEL STANSBURY,⁵ b. 13, March 1740/1; d. December 1789.
- 24. ii. EMANUEL STANSBURY, b. 21 Feb'y 1743/4; d. 1790.
- 25. iii. JOSEPH STANSBURY, b. 19 Feb'y 1745/6; d. Dec. 1798.
- iv. CHARITY STANSBURY, b. 31 January 1747/8; d. 1777; m. George Presstman of Balto. Co.
- v. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, b. 9 April 1750.
- vi. BENJAMIN STANSBURY, b. 9 Dec. 1754.
- vii. PATIENCE STANSBURY, b. 14 July 1757.

15. DIXON STANSBURY⁴ (Thomas,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born 6 Dec. 1720, and died in 1805. He married, 4 January 1740/1, Penelope (b. 27 Nov. 1724) daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Body (St. Paul's, Balto. Co.). His will, dated 19 March 1805, was proved 4 December following (Balto., Lib. 8, fol. 10). His wife is not mentioned in it, and she was doubtless dead at the time. Dixon Stansbury⁴ and Penelope (Body) his wife had issue:

- i. DIXON STANSBURY,⁵ b. 22 July 1744; living 1805.
- 26. ii. CAPT. EDMUND STANSBURY, b. 6 Oct. 1746; d. 1801.
- iii. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, b. 7 June 1749; m., 16 Jan'y 1770, William Slade.
- iv. JAMES STANSBURY, b. 7 Nov. 1751; m., 7 Feb'y 1789, Jemima Gorsuch.

16. EDMUND STANSBURY ⁴ (Thomas,³ Tobias,² Detmar ¹) was born 13 January 1724/5, and died 22 April 1780. He died intestate, and letters of administration were issued, 12 January 1781, to Joseph Cromwell, with Wm. Cromwell and Thomas Miles as sureties (Balto. Administrations, Lib. 1, fol. 181). Edmund Stansbury married, about 1775, Keziah Gostwick (b. 1753, d. 7 July 1809) who survived him and married, secondly, Joseph Cromwell (b. about 1743, d. 12 Nov. 1800). Edmund Stansbury ⁴ and Keziah Gostwick his wife had issue:

- i. JANE STANSBURY,⁵ b. 3 Oct. 1776.
- ii. MARY STANSBURY, b. 30 Oct. 1778.
- iii. KEZIAH STANSBURY, b. 22 Feb'y 1780.

17. CAPT. TOBIAS STANSBURY ⁴ (Luke,³ Tobias,² Detmar ¹) was born 23 March 1718/9, and died in October 1757. *The Annapolis Maryland Gazette* of 20 October 1757 has the following brief obituary: "A few days ago died, in Baltimore County, Capt. Tobias Stansbury." He doubtless held a commission as Captain in the County militia. His will dated 6 October 1757, was proved 31 March 1758 (Balto., Lib. 2, fol. 68). Tobias Stansbury married, 27 April 1746, Mary Hammond, daughter of Thomas Hammond of Queen Anne County and Catherine Emerson his wife. Thomas Hammond, born 19 Dec. 1693, was the son of William, and the grandson of Maj. Gen. John Hammond. The record of Tobias Stansbury's marriage and of the births of his children may be found in the register of St. Paul's, Baltimore, with exception of Gen. Tobias Emerson Stansbury, whose birth is not entered. There is, however, ample proof that Gen Stansbury was the unborn child mentioned in his father's will. Capt. Tobias Stansbury ⁴ and Mary (Hammond) his wife had issue:

- i. HENRIETTA STANSBURY,⁵ b. 26 Feb'y 1747/8.
- ii. CATHERINE STANSBURY, b. 28 March 1749.
- iii. REBECCA STANSBURY, b. 22 April 1751; m. Thomas E. Bond.
- iv. JANE STANSBURY, b. 9 June 1753.
- v. MARY STANSBURY, b. 12 Sept. 1755. } Twins
- vi. SARAH STANSBURY, b. 12 Sept. 1755. }
- 27. vii. GEN. TOBIAS EMERSON STANSBURY, b. 1757; d. 25 Oct. 1849.

18. TOBIAS STANSBURY ⁴ (Tobias,³ Tobias,² Detmar ¹) of Patapsco Neck was born 11 Feb'y 1726/7, and is said to have died in 1799. His wife's name was Blanche and they had issue:

28.
 - i. REV. TOBIAS STANSBURY,⁵ d. about 1811.
 - ii. NATHANIEL STANSBURY, b. 10 March 1759; d. unmar. about 1808.
 - iii. CATHERINE STANSBURY, b. 4 July 1754; m.—Partridge.
 - iv. SARAH STANSBURY, b. 20 Oct. 1756; m. 1^o—Bowen, 2^o John M. Gorsuch.
 - v. ELLEN STANSBURY.

19. GEORGE STANSBURY⁴ (Tobias,³ Tobias,² Detmar¹) was born 3 July 1732, and died in 1789. His wife was named Mary and they had issue (order of birth uncertain):
 29.
 - i. GEORGE STANSBURY,⁵ b. 18 April 1771.
 - ii. ELISHA STANSBURY.
 - iii. DARIUS STANSBURY.
 - iv. WILLIAM STANSBURY.
 - v. RUTH STANSBURY, b. 9 Nov. 1760; m., 10 Feb'y 1781, William Lynch.
 - vi. CATHERINE STANSBURY, m. Joseph Green.
 - vii. ELLIN STANSBURY, m., 1 May 1787, John Battie.
 - viii. REBECCA STANSBURY.
 - ix. MARY STANSBURY.
 - x. SARAH STANSBURY.

20. ABRAHAM STANSBURY⁵ (William,⁴ Daniel,³ Tobias²) died in 1811. His will, dated 19 August 1811, was proved 2 October following (Balto., Lib. 9, fol. 174). His wife was named Elizabeth, as appears from the register of St. James' Parish, Baltimore County, where the births of four of their children are recorded, but her surname is unknown. She may, however, have been an Edwards, as may be conjectured from the fact that no less than three of their nine children bear this name. Abraham Stansbury⁵ and Elizabeth his wife had issue:—
 - i. WILLIAM STANSBURY.⁶
 - ii. ISAAC STANSBURY.
 - iii. CHARITY STANSBURY, m. George C. Collins.
 - iv. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. Thomas Cowley.
 - v. JACOB STANSBURY, b. 10 Nov. 1789.
 - vi. RUTH EDWARDS STANSBURY, b. 11 May 1782; d. young.
 - vii. PRUDENCE STANSBURY, m. Josias Bowen.
 - viii. RUTH JAMES EDWARDS STANSBURY, b. 20 Sept. 1794; m. Isaac Hollingsworth.
 - ix. JAMES EDWARDS STANSBURY, b. 26 Feb'y 1799.

21. RICHARDSON STANSBURY⁵ (Richardson,⁴ Daniel,³ Tobias²) of Middle River Neck, Baltimore County, died in 1819. His will, dated 17 July 1815, was proved 20 October 1819 Balto., Lib. 11, fol. 71). He married, 14 April 1791, Sarah daughter of Luke Raven (d. 1798) and Anne Rigbie his wife. They had issue:—

- i. JAMES STANSBURY.*
- ii. ANNE STANSBURY, m. William Sinclair.

22. JOSIAS STANSBURY ⁵ (Richard,⁴ Daniel,³ Tobias ²) died 26 April 1825. He married 1^o. Sarah Colegate, who died 17 June 1822, and 2^o. Keziah Bowen. By the first marriage he had issue:—

Twins:

- i. BENJAMIN STANSBURY, b. 28 Sept. 1810; d. 10 April 1811.
- ii. JOSIAS STANSBURY, b. 28 Sept. 1810; d. 11 June 1811.

Twins:

- iii. RICHARD COLEGATE STANSBURY, b. 18 March 1814; d. 11 May 1857; m. Ellen Bond.
- iv. SARAH COLEGATE STANSBURY, b. 18 March 1814; d. 22 July 1868.
- v. ELIZABETH COLEGATE STANSBURY, b. 25 Oct. 1816; m. George B. Graves.

By the second marriage Josias Stansbury had issue:—

- vi. REBBECA ALLEN STANSBURY, d. an infant.

23. EZEKIEL STANSBURY ⁵ (Daniel,⁴ Thomas,³ Tobias ²) of Baltimore County was born 13 March 1740/1 (St. Margaret's, A. A. Co.) and died in December 1789. He married Keziah Wood, who survived him, and married secondly, 28 August 1796, Thomas Greenwood. Ezekiel Stansbury died intestate, and his widow Keziah filed her bond for the administration of his estate 5 January 1790 (Balto. Admin. Bonds, Lib. 7, fol. 242), her sureties being Emanuel Stansbury and John Eager Howard. From the date of the bond, it would appear that Ezekiel had died in the course of the preceding month, December. Ezekiel Stansbury ⁵ and Keziah his wife had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH ANN STANSBURY,* b. 15 March 1772; d. 1862; m., 23 Dec. 1792, George Dutroc.
- ii. MARY STANSBURY, m.—, Elder.
- iii. THOMAS STANSBURY, b. 5 April 1778; m., 20 Dec. 1801, Elizabeth Skelton.
- iv. WILLIAM STANSBURY, m. and left issue.
- v. CHARITY STANSBURY, b. 28 Oct. 1782; m., 8 April 1804, Abraham Jones.
- vi. REV. DANIEL STANSBURY (M. E. Church), d. 26 Oct. 1828; m., 13 June 1816, Elizabeth Hunt.
- vii. SUSANNA ATLEE STANSBURY, b. 22 Jan'y 1786; d. 21 Nov. 1869; m., 20 April 1806, Col. Joshua Lee.
- viii. PATIENCE STANSBURY, b. 20 Sept. 1789.

24. EMANUEL STANSBURY ⁵ (Daniel,⁴ Thomas,³ Tobias ²) was born 21 Feb'y 1743/4, and died in 1790. He married, 25 March 1778, Roche Pumphrey and had issue:—

- i. EMANUEL STANSBURY.*
- ii. ANNE STANSBURY.
- iii. SUSANNA STANSBURY..

25. JOSEPH STANSBURY ⁵ (Daniel,⁴ Thomas,³ Tobias ²) was born 19 Feb'y 1745/6, and died in December 1798. He was commissioned, 25 May 1776, Ensign in the Gunpowder Battalion of Baltimore County. He married first, 12 Dec. 1773, Jane Long, and secondly, 1 March 1796, Frances widow of Philipps Gough. By the first marriage he had issue:—

- i. ELEANOR STANSBURY,* d. 24 Nov. 1792.

By the second marriage:—

- ii. JOHN STANSBURY, b. 16 January 1797.
- iii. REBECCA STANSBURY.
- iv. NANCY STANSBURY, m. — Grundy.
- v. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. — Dew.

26. CAPT. EDMUND STANSBURY ⁵ (Dixon,⁴ Thomas,³ Tobias ²) was born 6 October 1746, and died in 1801. He was commissioned, 3 Sept. 1777, 1st. Lieutenant in Capt. Standiford's Company, Gunpowder Battalion, militia of Baltimore County (*Md. Archives*, xvi, 359). He is usually styled Captain, and was probably promoted before the close of the war. He married Belinda, widow of Thomas Talbot (d. 1773) of Baltimore County, and daughter of William Slade and Elizabeth Dulany his wife. She was married to her first husband, Thomas Talbot, 21 January 1766. Capt. Edmund Stansbury ⁵ and Belinda his wife had issue:—

- 30. i. MAJ. DIXON STANSBURY * U. S. A., b. about 1783; d. 5 June 1841.

27. GEN. TOBIAS EMERSON STANSBURY ⁵ (Tobias,⁴ Luke,³ Tobias ²) was born in 1757, and died 25 October 1849. He was commissioned 6 December 1809, Brigadier-General commanding the 11th Brigade, which comprised the 7th, 15th, 36th, 41st, and 46th regiments of Baltimore County, and served with his brigade in the defense of Maryland against the British Invasion of 1814. Gen. Stansbury was thrice married. His first wife Mary was born 3 August 1760, and died 21 April 1809 aged 48 years, 8 months,

and 18 days. His second wife, Anna D. Steenback, was born 1784, and died 9 July 1839. His third wife is said to have been Rose (?) Dew. The second and third wives appear to have had no issue.

Gen. Stansbury and Mary, his first wife, had issue (order of birth uncertain):—

- i. WILLIAM STANSBURY,* d. before 1850; had two daughters.
- ii. EMERSON STANSBURY, lived in St. Louis, Mo.
- iii. CARVELLE S. STANSBURY, m. Harriet Louisa Stansbury, dau. of his brother William.
- iv. JOHN LIGHTFOOT STANSBURY, d. 1888; married, but no surviving issue.
- v. EDWARD H. STANSBURY, m. Elizabeth Johnson, and left issue.
- vi. TOBIAS EMERSON STANSBURY JR., was commissioned, 1st Lieut. in 6th Cavalry District, 26 April 1812; Captain, 8 July 1814. He mar. & left issue.
- vii. HAMMOND N. STANSBURY, 3rd. Officer in the privateer Chasseur, war of 1812; mar. & left issue.

28. REV. TOBIAS STANSBURY⁵ (Tobias,⁴ Tobias,³ Tobias²) was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is said to have died in 1811. He married 10 December 1799, Ariana daughter of Thomas Sollers (d. 1783) Naval Officer of Baltimore and Ariana Dorsey his wife. Their issue:—

- i. NATHANIEL STANSBURY,* b. 1804.
- ii. CATHERINE PARTRIDGE STANSBURY.
- iii. SARAH BOWEN STANSBURY.

29. GEORGE STANSBURY⁵ (George,⁴ Tobias,³ Tobias²) was born 18 April 1771. He is said to have married and left a son:—

- i. GEORGE STANSBURY,* who m. Elizabeth Sollers and had: a) Darius Stansbury,* b) Eliza Stansbury, c) Catherine Stansbury, m. Nathaniel Stansbury, d) Mary Ann Stansbury.

30. MAJ. DIXON STANSBURY⁶ U. S. A. (Edmund,⁵ Dixon,⁴ Thomas³) was born in 1783, and died 5 June 1841. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry, 20 January 1813, was promoted to Captain 30 June 1814, and resigned 31 January 1815. He is usually styled Major, and probably held this rank by brevet. Major Stansbury was twice married, but had no issue by his second wife, Sarah McComas. His first wife, Sophia daughter of

Sampson Levy, to whom he was married in 1817, was born in 1791, and died 12 October 1831. Their issue:—

- i. SAMPSON STANSBURY.¹
- ii. THOMAS STANSBURY.
- iii. EDMUND STANSBURY.
- iv. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. Victor Holmes.
- v. SOPHIA STANSBURY, d. unm'd.
- vi. ARABELLA STANSBURY, m. Thomas Edward Hambleton.

NOTE.—In concluding this genealogy, the compiler desires to express his indebtedness to Mrs. Walter Damon Mansfield of San Francisco, California, Corresponding Secretary of the California Society, Colonial Dames of America, for kindly and generously placing at his disposal her extensive Stansbury collections, which have been freely utilized. It is to be hoped that other Stansbury descendants will add to the completeness of the genealogy by sending to the editor such additions, especially in the earlier portion, as they may be able to make.

NOTES.

The "leading article" in the next issue of this *Magazine* will be "Some old English Letters" with notes by Col. McHenry Howard. The letters dated 1724-1745 contain much information concerning the Calvert pedigree and the notes are full of genealogical information concerning the Key family and its connections. Altogether, it is one of the most valuable and interesting contributions ever made for the *Magazine*.

Scruggs Genealogy, with a brief history of the allied families Briscoe, Dial, Dunklin, Leake, and Price, compiled by Ethel Hastings Scruggs Dunklin. New York, 1912.

A carefully prepared genealogy containing many interesting local items. Presentation copy from the author Mrs. William Watkin Dunklin.

Gouldtown: a very remarkable settlement of ancient date, by William Steward and Rev. Theophilus G. Steward. Philadelphia, 1913.

This is a history of the first colored settlement made in the

United States. The prospectus states that: "It is a volume filled with matter of valuable research, historical, genealogical, ethnological and eugenical, brimful of interest in every line."

The second volume of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1911 has just been issued. It is the ninth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, namely, "The Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb," edited by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips. In the 759 pages a number of items of local interest may be found, in addition to the larger general interest of a most valuable collection of letters.

The old silver service of American Churches, by E. Alfred Jones.

Privately printed for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America at the Arden Press, Letchworth, England, 1913, pp. 566. This sumptuous volume illustrated with 145 plates, is a splendid example of book-making. It is a welcome addition to American Colonial history and preserves the names of many worthies, who otherwise would have remained sunk in oblivion. The price, five guineas, is very moderate considering the character of the work.

Miss Elizabeth C. Cook's book "Literary Influences in Colonial Newspapers, 1704-1750," contains a very interesting chapter on the *Maryland Gazette*. While mention is made of all the issues in the possession of this Society, it would seem that Miss Cook was entirely ignorant of the complete file of *Green's Gazette*, 1745-1849, in the Maryland State Library. This set, the printer's file, lacks only two or three numbers in the hundred and five years.

The following works have been recently presented to the Society:

The Comegys Family in America, by William Wirt Comegys, a typewritten volume of 102 pages.

The Reported Opinions of the Hon. James McSherry, by Judge N. Charles Burke, Baltimore, 1914, pp. 415.

The Universal Exposition of 1904 by David R. Francis. 2 v. St. Louis, 1913.

Philadelphia in the Civil War, 1861-1865, by Frank H. Taylor. Philadelphia, 1913, pp. 360, ill.

Pennsylvania at Cold Harbor, Va. Harrisburg, 1912, pp. 60.

Genealogy of the Cloyd, Basye and Tapp families in America, with brief sketches referring to the families of Ingels, Jones, Marshall and Smith, by A. D. Cloyd, M. D. Omaha, 1912, pp. 297, ill.

* Died 1913.

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BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910)	Chestertown, Md.
	220 W. Monument St.

BARRY, MRS. ROBERT C. (1910).....	1305 Maryland Ave.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....	207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)...	2947 St. Paul St.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASHFORDBY (1910).	Loch Raven, Md.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913).....	1301 Fidelity Building.
BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906)....	1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....	54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....	322 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR. (1907).....	225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....	310 Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....	10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)....	Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....	Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....	117 W. Mulberry St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....	Rider P. O., Md.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....	509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D. (1892)....	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....	1001 Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....	1001 Fidelity Building.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....	Law Building.
BLAND, J. R. (1902).....	1025 N. Charles St.
BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)....	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....	46 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902).....	1310 Continental Trust Building.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....	726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....	511 Calvert Building.
BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912).....	1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912)....	1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....	705 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)....	705 Maryland Trust Building.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....	3 N. Calvert St.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....	16 E. Lexington St.
BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....	Mt. Washington.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....	11 E. Read St.
BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....	American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900).....	1125 Bolton St.
BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....	104 E. Lexington St.
BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910)....	145 N. Potomac St., Hagert'n, Md.
BRISCOE, DAVID S. (1902).....	722 Law Building.
BROMWELL, MISS HENRIETTA (1912)...	Denver, Colorado.
BROOKS, MRS. P. A. M. (1910).....	Chestertown, Md.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE (1883).....	841 Calvert Building.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904).....	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK (1896).....	320 N. Charles St.

BROWN, JOHN W. (1890)	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK (1897)	1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902)	1412 Bolton St.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913)	Rider, Md.
BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)	510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, REV. LOUIS BEEMAN (1907)	Havre de Grace, Md.
BRUCE, OLIVER H. (1913)	Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
BRUCE, OLIVER H., JR. (1913)	Cumberland, Md.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909)	Builders' Exchange.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902)	841 Calvert Building.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPARD, JR. (1891)	733 Title Building.
BUCKLER, THOMAS H., M. D. (1913)	1201 St. Paul St.
BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910)	1816 E. Monument St.
BURNETT, PAUL M. (1902)	216 St. Paul St.
BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913)	701 Lake Drive.
BUZEY, S. STOCKTON (1902)	1216 St. Paul St.
CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911)	215 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913)	2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)	Mt. Holly Inn.
CARBOLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913)	The Washington Apt.
CARTER, JOHN M. (1894)	222 St. Paul St.
CAREY, WILSON M. (1881)	223 W. Preston St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911)	American Bonding Co.
CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900)	705 N. Howard St.
CHAMBERS, JOHN W., M. D. (1909)	18 W. Franklin St.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897)	1137 Calvert Building.
CHEW, SAMUEL C., M. D. (1885)	Roland Park.
CLAUDE, GORDON HANDY (1908)	Annapolis, Md.
CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER (1902)	1400 Continental Building.
COAD, J. F. (1907)	Charlotte Hall, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908)	109 Chamber of Commerce.
COCKEY, CHARLES T. (1902)	Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1905)	415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MENDES (1875)	825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C. (1891)	107 Ridgewood Road, Roland Pk.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911)	3 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907)	Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909)	1415 Linden Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912)	Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898)	2208 N. Charles St.
CORNER, THOMAS (1913)	260 W. Biddle St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885)	812 Keyser Building.
COTTON, BRUCE (1912)	Cylburn, Sta. L.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)	202 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902)	809 Calvert Building.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895)	Waynesboro, Pa.

- CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912).....Albion Hotel.
CULVER, FRANCIS BALNUM (1910).....30 S. Charles St.
- DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Marlborough.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M.D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893).....10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W. (1877).....Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DEAN, MARY, M.D. (1913).....901 N. Calvert St.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....Baltimore Club.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DICKY, CHARLES H. (1902).....Maryland Meter Company,
North and Saratoga Sts.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903).....221 St. Paul St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DORSEY, ARTHUR (1913).....Hockley, Annapolis, Md.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Riderwood, Md.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA.....Riderwood, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M.D. (1902).....Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
- ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884).....2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908).....Hotel Flanders, 135 W. 47th St.,
New York, N. Y.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H. (1907).....628 Equitable Bldg.
- FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M.D. (1893).....1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911)	.....	Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892)	.....	815 Gaither Building.
GANS, EDGAR H. (1912)	.....	1137 Calvert Building.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912)	.....	520 N. Calvert St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898)	.....	504 Continental Trust Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898)	.....	504 Continental Trust Building.
GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)	....	Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913)	.....	722 Equitable Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892)	.....	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902)	.....	Centreville, Md.
GIST, GEORGE H. (1912)	.....	Fidelity & Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911)	.....	613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885)	.....	216 Equitable Building.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905)	.....	136 E. 19th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)	....	Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908)	.....	924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)	..	17 E. Eager St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896)	.....	International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902)	....	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902)	.....	Superior Court No. 1.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908)	.....	2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)	.....	Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892)	.....	Vickers Building.
GRAVES, WM. B. (1909)	.....	Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886)	.....	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886)	.....	528 Equitable Building.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)	..	Park Ave. and Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ARELL (1913)	..	702 Cathedral St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890)	.....	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913)	.....	Alex. Brown & Sons.
HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880)	.....	10 South St.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD	.....	1137 Cathedral St.
HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886)	.....	Gas Co., Park Ave. & Lex'gt'n St.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907)	.....	206 W. Monument St.
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN	.....	{ 203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907)	.....	4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S. (1905)	.....	Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907)	.....	Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887)	.....	7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)	....	1063 Calvert Building.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902)	.....	1418 Fidelity Building.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883)	.....	216 St. Paul St.
HATTON, MISS CELENDIA M. (1912)	....	1211 Madison Ave.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903)	.....	732 W. North Ave.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P. (1902)	.....	409 Title Building.

HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878).....	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892).....	202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....	Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902).....	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....	700 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1909).....	215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....	215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903) ..	142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....	1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895) ..	Johns Hopkins University.
HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....	Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....	Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....	40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....	Rider, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....	Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....	Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....	649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....	1409 Continental Trust Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....	700 Equitable Building.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....	939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....	901 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....	223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....	223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....	The Arundel.
*HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910) ..	Relay, Md.
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913) ..	Johns Hopkins Club.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....	P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....	705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....	1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....	Builders' Exchange.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....	838 Hollins St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....	223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....	225 E. Baltimore St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....	211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....	211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....	4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....	The Cecil.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....	Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....	34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903) ..	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....	Catonsville, Md.
JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....	13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

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- NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) { 120 Broadway, New York,
Care of Pierce and Greer.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
- ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890).....Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1903).....Washington Apartment House.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912).....1408 Fidelity Building.
- PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....443 Calvert Building.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G. (1906).....1316 N. Charles St.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....802 Harlem Ave.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....2510 N. Charles St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)....."Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEGHAM, WM. M. (1909).....7 E. German St.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....922 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
*PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C. (1885).....1530 Bolton St.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....700 Equitable Building.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1903).....The Walbert.
PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898) .. 807 University Parkway.
POPE, GEORGE A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....City Hall.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909).....Rockville, Md.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
- RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908) .. American Bonding Co.

SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913)	Mt. Washington, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897)	805 Calvert Building.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880)	Roland Park.
SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE R. (1913)	18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912)	1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
SMITH, FRANK O. (1913)	Washington, D. C.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1912)	2701 Calvert St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903)	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909)	Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902)	Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905)	1311 John St.
SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1913)	1210 N. Caroline St.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854)	1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891)	Earl Court.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876)	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, MRS. JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)	Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902)	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904)	431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886)	213 St. Paul St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889)	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883)	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894)	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885)	306 St. Paul St.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900)	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR (1904)	224 St. Paul St.
STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913)	Annapolis, Md.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909)	2921 N. Calvert St.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911)	515 Park Ave.
SWINDELL, MRS. WALTER B. (1913)	506 Roland Ave., Roland Park.
TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913)	Rockville, Md.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909)	Station E.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909)	1031 Cathedral St.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902)	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DeCOURCY W. (1884)	405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. LEA (1902)	204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874)	Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894)	Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910)	S. E. Cor. Charles & 33rd Sts.
THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (1911)	"The Severn."
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895)	216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L. (1878)	Maryland Club.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881)	Maryland Club.
TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M. D. (1902)	831 Park Ave.

- TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
 TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
 TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....201 N. Charles St.
 *TOOLE, JOHN E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
 TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
 TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE TYRE (1907).....251 W. Preston St.
 *TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.

 *UHLEB, PHILIP R., LL. D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.

 VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
 VEAZEY, GEORGE ROSS (1913).....2907 St. Paul St.
 VICKERY, E. M. (1913).....1223 N. Calvert St.
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

 *WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverley.
 WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....908 Md. Trust Building.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Building.
 WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913).....624 N. Carrollton Ave.
 WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907).....845 Park Ave.
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
 WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Building.
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....28 Equitable Building.
 WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889).....Uniontown, Md.
 WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
 WHITE, JULIAN LEROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
 WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Building.
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
 WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
 WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
 WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....Union Trust Building.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Juvenile Court.

WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902)	213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893)	800 Law Building.
WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872)	3 N. Calvert St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898)	1129 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902)	Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880)	National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882)	11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909)	American Office.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911)	842 Park Ave.
WOODSIDE, JAMES S. (1913)	1012 St. Paul St.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905)	10 South St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905)	110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909)	215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908)	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889)	1012 Keyser Building.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900)	412 North St.